TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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URKS MODIFY ACCEPTANCE OF ENTENTE PLAN

smet Pasha Ignores Russia's Attempt to Turn Turkey Away From Europe and America.

Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation in the Near East peace conference accepted with modifications the Turkish straits proposals made by the allies and the United States.

Addressing the Turkish straits commission Ismet said that the Turks "accepted in general" the allied proposals as to the future status of the straits but took exceptions to the allied plan to include Constantinople within the demilitarized zone. The Turks maintained that they should have the right to fortify Constantinople, intimating that the seat of government would be removed there from Angora.

Commission to Rule.

The entente plan for keeping open the straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus in time of peace and also provides for the appointment of an international commission of control composed of the great powers, including the United States, as well as Turkey and the countries bordering on the Black sea.

The Turks, it appeared, suddenly realized that the Russian plan to control the Turkish warships and force Turkey to build a navy. Serious doubts had arisen in the minds of the Turkish delegates, who were much more disposed to negotiate a treaty for neutralization of the straits and the Black sea with some form of international control.

The allied control plan sets forth a definite limitation of the number of warships and total tonnage to be allowed in the waters under control, and gives Turkey and the Black sea countries the right to say how long foreign ships may remain in their ports. The plan suggests the demilitarization of the straits. It also gives Turkey the right to search neutral merchantmen in time of war.

Turk Assails Russia.

Ismet Pasha is not worried over the attempts of George Tchitcherin, the Soviet foreign minister, to turn Turkey away from Europe and America and plunge her into the arms of soviet Russia. He refused audience to Turkish correspondents who were sending to their home newspapers full accounts of Tchitcherin's address in which Turkey, by opening up the straits, was exposing both herself and Russia to future destruction by the great powers.

The leading Turkish publicist in Constantinople, introduced the narrative of Tchitcherin's warning to Turkey by relating the story of the grand vizier, who, when in doubt as how to rule his realm, invariably decided upon a policy the very opposite of that desired by Russia.

"The grand vizier was right," declared the Turkish correspondent, "for Russia is our hereditary enemy. Tchitcherin prates about the unity and community of interests of the Russians and Turks, but we are not forgetting that there are many Russian Turkestan 30,000,000 Turks who, if they dwelt for a day under the oppression of czardom today would be ruled by an iron hand of the Bolshevism."

The closing of the fourth week of the conference has been marked by a distinct disposition on the part of the Turks to accept Occidental ideas and Russian policies, particularly as regards the straits problem. This was due in a considerable measure to the tact and wisdom shown by Ambassador Child, M. Barrere and Baron Curzon, who have tried to show the Turkish leaders see that they could trust the Occident.

U. S. Guidance Sought.

The American delegation is keeping in the background, carefully avoiding any attempt to thrust American policies on Europe and refusing all efforts to statements of opinion of the United States as to questions in which the United States is justifiably interested. But as the conference progresses there are indications that the Turkish delegation is leaning more and more toward America for guidance, believing that America will strive to give Turkey the largest possible sovereignty in Turkish affairs and Turkish territory without vexatious control from without.

EARTH SHIMMY HELD CAUSE OF EARTHQUAKES

Constant Trembling Shown by Seismograph, Says This French Scientist.

Recent seismographic rumblings in Marseilles, Italy and Algeria, with the earthquake in Chile, have revealed the frivolous but scientific fact that the earth is doing a perpetual shimmy.

Alfred Lacroix, a geologist who is secretary of the Academy of Science, says:

"The earth is always trembling. Seismographs register three to 10 vibrations every minute, especially near the sea or mountains, but they are not dangerous except near the crustal readjustment crust. Other tremblings, believed to be caused by the sun, tides and moon in the interior mass, never cease."

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MOTHER DIES SEEING "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"

Mrs. Estelle McDonald, 35, colored, a mother of 10 children, died in Warren, O.

While witnessing the performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Mrs. McDonald suffered a stroke of apoplexy and died before she could be removed from the theater.

Four Acres Sink in Lake Superior

The disappearance of an entire point of land 30 feet high and four acres in area into the upper big Eau Claire lake, on a chain of four lakes 18 miles east of Gordon, Wis., in Bayfield county, holds the attention of geologists of that section. The land disappeared Nov. 30.

A survey of the spot showed the entire point, from the sloping shore line to the 30-foot embankment, had dropped into the lake, leaving a 30-foot precipice. The tips of 30-foot trees are barely visible above the water.

PERSHING URGES AERIAL DEFENSE

Army Chief Says U. S. Must Have Fleet Ready to Prepare Offensive.

America must be prepared to "take the immediate defensive" in the air in case of war, and to so expand its air strength that it eventually can assume its offensive, General Pershing declared in his annual report as chief of staff of the army.

"This is the basis of our present defense policies with all our arms and should be considered a minimum," the general of the armies continued. "A very important part in such a defensive would be the operations of an effective war service."

General Pershing said he desired to call attention to the condition of the air service today and the fact that there existed a "present shortage of facilities and personnel for a completely balanced and adequate service of this vital component of defense.

"No man can estimate with present certainty the value which can be ascribed in a few years to the possession of an adequate resourcefulness in the air," he said. "It is certain, however, that the influence of air power will become increasingly great and that the nation cannot afford to neglect this arm.

"The air service which we develop should be capable of offensive application. This does not mean that we must immediately build an air service that could take the offensive against any great power or group of powers. It does mean that we should have a force that can take the immediate defensive, and that can, during a reasonable period of operations, expand to the strength required for an offensive."

The report said the reserve of airplanes for such a policy and even facilities for personnel training were lacking, and that "industries and the air ways of our country are not prepared for an emergency.

Ford Seeks Power Rights at St. Paul

The Ford Motor Co. has filed with the federal power commission an application for a preliminary permit for developing power at the high dam which crosses the Mississippi river between Minneapolis and St. Paul.

There is no Ford plant at that place now, but details of any plans under consideration, officials said, would in due course be submitted only after permission was granted to file for a license. There was said to be about 20,000 horse power available at the dam.

Previously the city of Minneapolis, the city of St. Paul and the Northern States Power Co. had filed applications for permits at the dam, but the commission has taken no final action in the matter and none was said to be in immediate prospect.

Bootblacks, Judges Remembered in Will

Actresses, bootblacks, waiters, hat boys, cafe owners, physicians, judges and society women — in fact every one who left a good impression on the soul of a man who remembered little acts of kidness and courtesy — were beneficiaries in the will of the late Joseph Bisagno of San Francisco, whose $250,000 estate was ordered distributed to 102 persons.

Among those remembered is Marjorie Rambeau, actress, who will receive $1,400. Another is Harry Morgan, check boy at the Union League club in San Francisco, who gets $700. Bisagno, a bachelor clubman, was a familiar figure in San Francisco for many years. Many of the persons remembered in his will he saw but once in his life time.

Miss Booth to Stay in U. S. Until 1923

Immediate removal from the United States of Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army is not contemplated, says a statement to the public from General Bromwell Booth, brother of Miss Booth and head of the Salvation Army with headquarters in London.

The statement, given out at Miss Booth's hotel in Chicago said the Fall of 1923 was the earliest date contemplated but that even this date is indifinite.

NEW DAYLIGHT LAMP TESTED IN ENGLAND

An artificial daylight lamp has been developed in England. The lamp is of the regular incandescent electrical type. The light is reflected from a reflector which is colored with spots of certain shades.

The resulting reflection is very much like ordinary daylight. The absorbtion of the yellow and red rays in the light produces a light of maximum clarity. A park was lighted with 60 of these lights and the effect was almost the same as if the sun were shining.

BILL PROVIDES $60,000,000 IN FARM CREDITS

Revised Measure Given to Senate After Parley of President Harding With Farm Bloc.

The administration's program for rural credits legislation became more definitely outlined last week with the simultaneous introduction in the house and the senate of an amended credits bill.

The bill has features which were declared to have the support of Secretary Wallace of the department of agriculture as well as of officials of the treasury department and the federal farm loan board.

Introduced by Senator Lenroot, Republican, Wisconsin, and Representative Anderson, Republican, Minnesota, author and chairman respectively of the congressional agricultural commission, the bill would utilize the existing federal farm loan system as a basis by creating within it a farm credits department through which, it was declared, potential credit facilities would be provided for farmers short and long term loans to the extent of at least six hunded million dollars.

Bill Follows Conference.

Significance was seen in the introduction of the legislation, because of the recent White House conference attended by Secretary Wallace, Senator Watson of Indiana and a dozen other Republican senators, at which the farm credits situation was discussed thoroughly and an agreement reached to provide comprehensive credit machinery for the farmers through the federal farm loan system.

The 12 farm loan banks at present have government subscriptions totaling only $12,000,000 but under the bill introduced they would be provided with a revolving fund, subscribed by the government totaling $60,000,000 divided equally among the 12 banks. The banks would also be authorized to rediscount farm paper with maturities of from six months to three years.

U. S. Will Lead All if Navy Pact Fails

If the Washington conference treaty is not made effective through ratification by all the signatory powers, the United States will lead the world in the number of capital warships, Leopold C. M. Amery, parliamentary secretary of the admiralty told British commons.

"If the Washington treaty is made completely effective," Lieut.-Col. Amery said, "America will have 20 capital fighting ships, Japan 10 and England 22. If not made effective America will have 41 and Japan and England each 23."

Lieutenant-Colonel Amery said if the treaty were made effective the United States would have three new capital ships complete, Japan two and Great Britain one. If not made effective the same ratio would prevail.

Colombia Is Paid $5,000,000 by U. S.

The United States gave the Republic of Colombia a check for $5,000,000 last week, its first payment under the $25,000,000 treaty ratified in 1921 to cover certain damages incurred in the construction of the Panama canal. The payment was due Sept. 30, but for some unexplained reason, Colombia was not ready to receive it. Under the treaty the remaining payments will be made yearly in five million dollar sums.

SOLDIER WHO GAVE DEATH PARTY DIES

Several weeks ago Percy Evans, Newark, N. J., wounded World war veteran, invited a score of his wartime and boyhood friends to dine with him. "This," he told them, "is my last fling. I am slowly slipping underneath the daisies. Eat all you want. Sing a whole lot and fight if you wish, but don't wreck the place."

He died in his wheel chair last week.

HOUSE STAGES WAR OF WORDS ON PROHIBITION

Appropriations for Dry Enforcement Stir Up Bitter Debate Among Solons in Congress.

An old-time liquor fight—short but stormy—flared up in the house last week during debate on the $115,000,000 treasury supply bill, with its item of $9,000,000 for prohibition enforcement.

Starting earlier in the day when Representative Magee, Republican, New York, a member of the committee which framed the bill, declared that defiance of the Volstead law "was so prevalent as to threaten our institutions," it ended abruptly just after Representative Hill, Republican, Maryland, a leader in the movement for light wine and beer legislation, had announced what he proposed to offer in the form of amendments when the prohibition section was reached.

Sees Klan Influence.

Meanwhile friends of prohibition, overwhelmingly in control, took one shot after another at those who sought to attack the law and by parliamentary methods cut short Hill's attempt to connect the prohibition unit in a friendly way with the Ku Klux Klan.

In urging congress to give to the states the right to say what alcoholic content would make wine and beer intoxicating, Magee declared it probably would result in a beverage, made from pure ingredients and "the restoration of wholesome respect for the law."

Declaring the liquor traffic had thrived on misery until the people handling it as if it were a serpent, had choked it, Representative Gilbert, Democrat, Kentucky, shouted to the house that he was getting tired of the constant attacks on men who are trying to see that the law was obeyed.

Says Crime Decreases.

"So determined and vindictive is the small minority that it stands out in open defiance of the Constitution," said Gilbert, adding that it was backed by influential resourses and that members of the house gave aid and comfort. Taking up the charge that crimes against the United States had increased since enactment of the Volstead law, Gilbert asserted that crimes which flourished in the bar room days and which were handled in the state courts had decreased to the point where many jails in rural communities were empty.

Half a dozen members were on their feet at once trying to break in with questions when Hill, with six minutes to close general debate, proceeded to explain the nature of his amendment.

Would Cut Appropriation.

"In the first place," he shouted above the hubbub, "I shall propose that the house strike out of the bill the item of $150,000 for the prohibition unit's publicity bureau; that the sums of from $135,000 to $150,000 as heretofore, shall not be spent hereafter in open violation of the Volstead law for the purchase of bootleg liquor to be used as evidence; that none of the government appropriation shall be used to defray the expenses of stump speakers sent over the country by the prohibition commissioner."

All the time Hill was being bombarded with questions as to whether he was trying to tighten up the Volstead act.

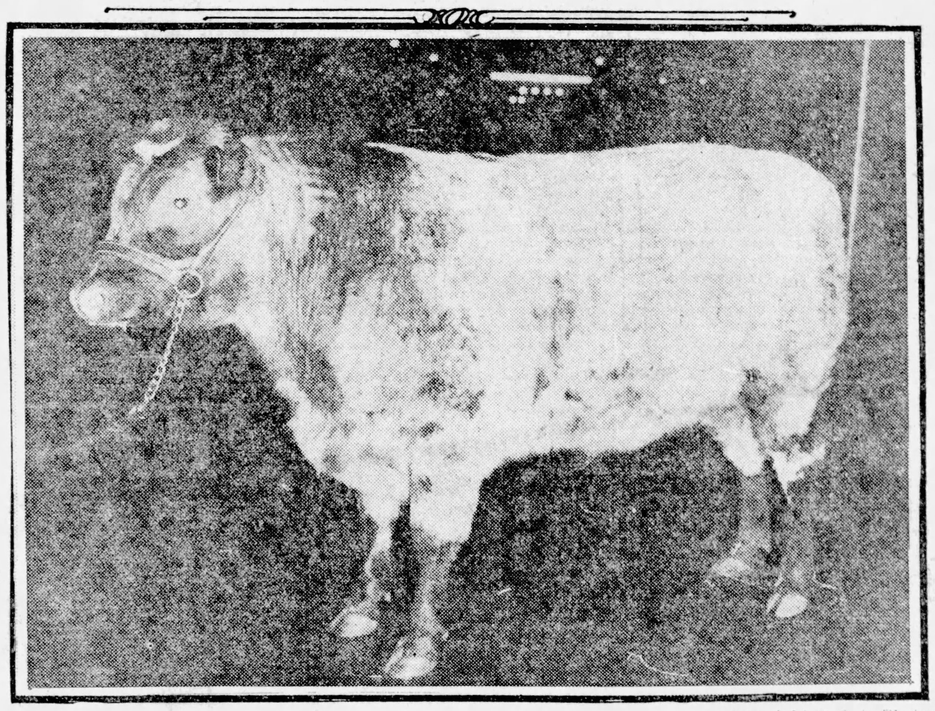
66-Hour Effort Saves Boy's Life

After 66 hours of artificial respiration administered by 30 boys of the Y. M. C. A. of New York, working in relays, 16-year-old Simon Shulin of Brooklyn, who is suffering from paralysis caused by a broken neck, regained normal breathing and was declared by physicians to be on the road to recovery.

The boy broke his neck when he dived into shallow water at Coney Island last Summer. Since that time he has undergone a number of operations, the last of which temporarily paralyzed his respiratory organs.

STOP BOOZE SCANDAL, ASKS CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Jock Is Prize Winning Steer



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HERE is Chenoweth Jock, a pure bred yearling shorthorn steer belonging to W. J. and B. A. Thomas of Shelbyville, Ky., who won the grand championship of the International Live Stock exposition in Chicago. He came to the International with many championship honors from state fair exhibitions.

CROP ESTIMATE IS $230,000,000

Ohio's 257,000 Farms Average $900 Each This Year.

Principal Ohio farm crops this year are valued at $230,000,000, says the state-federal crop reporting service.

Columbus, Dec. 8—Principal Ohio farm crops this year are valued at $230,000,000, says the state-federal crop reporting service.

This is an average of about $900 for each of Ohio's 257,000 farms.

Livestock prices are 15 to 60 per cent more than last year, so crops and livestock will be worth this year more than 20 per cent more than last year's.

Corn leads in value at $100,000,000, with hay a somewhat distant second at $52,000,000. The wheat crop amounts to $40,000,000 and oats to $17,000,000. The potato crop is estimated at $10,000,000, and the tobacco crop at $7,000,000. Fruit and a number of crops of minor importance are not included in the estimated total.

Ohio has stood in sixth place for the last three years in the production or corn and is in fifth place this year in respect to wheat. In hay, Ohio is exceeded by only two states and it is fifth in tobacco.

TONS OF SUPPLIES GIVEN TO REFUGEES

One thousand tons of supplies for the relief of refugees from Turkey have been unloaded in Saloniki recently. These will help care for the needy until the arrival of the American Red Cross shipments from the United States.

The unloading was done under the direction of R. M. Davidson of Ashland, Ky., representative of the Near East Relief.

At Kavalla a committee of American men have done heroic work in the distributing of refugee supplies. At Dedeagatch Dr. W. V. M. Wright of Philadelphia is directing the American relief effort.

Harding's Speech in Tabloid Form

Summarized, President Harding's message to congress requests the legislative body to provide:

Strict and literal enforcement of the prohibition law.

A more thorough and extensive system of farm credits, with measures aimed to improve crop movements.

Improvement of the nation's rail carrying system, with suggested merging of interests, pooling of cars and reduction of freight rates on farm products.

Abolition of the railroad labor board of eradication of partisan influences in the board as now constituted, or incorporation of a controling agency within the interstate commerce commission.

Constitutional amendment to regulate child labor.

Restriction in the issuance of tax-exempt securities.

Drafting in war-time of all resources.

Registration of aliens to regulate and to curb advocates of revolutionary ideas.

Motor transport service as a feeder for railways.

Development of superpower program as an economic advancement program.

Barrier to strikes which hinder national economy and hamper individual preferences in labor.

Continued interest in world affairs with an even greater spirit of helpfulness on the part of the United States.

Maintenance Men Granted Pay Boost

Wage increases totaling approximately $1,800,000 annually for 30,000 maintenance of way employes of the Pennsylvania railroad have been granted, John G. Rodgers, vice president of the northwestern region of the Pennsylvania, announced last week.

The increases ranged from one cent an hour for carpenters, painters and masons' helpers to five cents an hour for assistant bridge and building foremen and will be retroactive to Nov. 1.

SEES TWO GAINS IN ROAD WORK

Federal Highway Building Chief Points Progress in National Program.

Greater progress was made on the nation's highways during the last year than in any similar period in the history of the country and there now is apparent a real public appreciation of the importance of maintaining the roads that are built, Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the bureau of public roads, stated in his annual report to the secretary of agriculture.

"Industrial and financial conditions were better during the year," said MacDonald, "and as a consequence remarkable progress has been made in highway construction under the states and counties as well as under the joint control of the government and the states. Ten thousand miles have been added to the federal-aid roads alone, and doubtless more than an equal mileage has been constructed without federal assistance. More significant, however, than the progress in the physical work of road construction or any other accomplishments of the year, are two developments, the results of which are not immediately apparent and which cannot be measured in miles and dollars and cents, but which promise results for the future unequaled by any developments of the quarter century of highway activity.

"First of these is the passage of the federal highway acts with its plan for a connected systems of roads for the whole nation; the second is the extraordinary activity in economic and physical research in connection with the financing, location, management and design of the highways.

Rockefeller to Give Largest Carillon

A carillon of 42 bells, said to be larger than any now in this country, will be hung in the Park Avenue Baptist church, New York, as a gift from John D. Rockefeller in memory of Mrs. Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller already has ordered the bells from Croydon, England. The only other carillon of the sort in the United States is said to be planned for Grace Episcopal church, Plainfield, N. J., where an anonymous donor has given a set of 23 bells.

Colored Won't Quit Fight on Lynching

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared in a statement commenting on the Dyer bill, that it "has no intention of lessening its efforts to abolish lynching."

"The abandonment of the bill in the senate," it said, "will have far reaching effects upon the colored people of the whole country. Of prime importance will be the political effect upon colored voters in those northern states where they hold the balance of power, or vote in such numbers that they are a political factor."

WOMEN SEEK FUNDS TO AID COLLEGES

Forgetting denominational lines churchwomen of America are making an effort to complete by January 1 a $3,000,000 fund for the seven union colleges for education of women in the Far East. They have obtained $1,000,000 toward the fund and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial fund but promised another million if the fund is completed by the first of the year.

HARDING URGES AMPLE CREDITS TO AID FARMER

President Favors Abolition of Railway Labor Board in Message Delivered to Congress.

President Harding, addressing congress Dec. 8 on the state of the union, placed the transportation situation, prohibition enforcement and farm credits in the forefront of the national problems pressing for solution.

Mr. Harding took occasion to reply directly to those whom he said had assumed that the United States had taken itself "aloof and apart, unmindful of world obligations." He declared these gave "scant credit" for the "helpful part" America had assumed in international relations, referring particularly to the arms conference.

To Study Prohibition.

Of the prohibition situation, the executive asserted there were conditions of enforcement "which savor of nation-wide scandal." He made no recommendations on this score, but announced his purpose to call an early conference of governors with the federal authorities to formulate definite policies of national and state co-operation in the administering of the laws.

Declaring there was no problem exceeding in importance the one of transportation, Mr. Harding told congress there was need to begin on plans to co-ordinate all transportation facilities—rail, water and motor. As to the relief of the railroad problem, he suggested merger of lines into systems, a facilitated interchange of freight cars and a consolidation of facilities generally.

He voiced a preference for abolition of the railroad labor board and the placing of its functions under an enlarged interstate commerce commission.

Urges Farm Relief.

The only specific recommendation of the executive for enactment of legislation at this, the short session of congress, related to the permanent establishment of widened farm credits. He urged both ample farm production credits and enlarged land credits through enlargement of the powers of the farm loan board and reminded congress that special provision must be made for livestock production credits.

Two constitutional amendments are proposed. One would give congress authority over child labor and the other would restrict the issues of tax-exempt securities, which are declared to be "drying up the sources of federal taxation and encouraging unproductive and extravagant expenditures by states and municipalities."

Would Register Aliens.

Enactment of legislation providing for registration of aliens and for more thorough examination of emigrants at the ports of embarkation is urged. The President says there is a "recrudescence of hyphenated Americans which we thought to have been stamped out when we committed the nation, life and soul, to the World war,' and adds that advocates of revolution are abusing the hospitality of American shores, "finding their deluded followers among those who take on the habiliments of an American without knowing an American soul."

Registration of aliens, the President adds, will enable the nation to guard against abuses in immigration, checking the undesirable whose irregular coming is his first violation of the law, and at the same time will facilitate the needed Americanizing of those who mean to enroll as citizens.

Cites World Conditions.

The President began his address by calling the attention of congress to general world conditions, which he said still were seriously disturbed as a result of the war. He asserted that "the inevitable readjustment of the social and economic order is not more than barely begun," and continued:

"There never again will be precisely the old order; indeed, I know of no one who thinks it to be desirable. For out of the old order came the war itself, and the new order, established and made secure, never will permit its recurrence.

"It is no figure of speech to say we have come to the test of our civilization. The world has been passing—is today passing—through a great crisis. The conduct of war itself is not more difficult than the solution of the problems which necessarily follow. I am not speaking at this moment of the problem in its wider aspect of world rehabilitation or of international relationships. The reference is to our own social, financial and economic problems at home. These things are not to be considered solely as problems apart from all international relationship, but every nation must be able to carry on for itself, else its international relationship will have scant importance.

U. S. Least Impaired.

"Doubtless our own people have emerged from the World war tumult less impaired than most belligerent powers; probably we have made larger progress toward reconstruction.

"Had we escaped the coal and railway strikes, which had no excuse for their beginning and less justification

Continued on Page Two

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

PRESIDENT HARDING'S message to congress was the big thing of last week. It was a great message because it covered all the questions that are in the public mind; because it is comprehensive and plain-spoken; because it is without equivocation. It is the message of an American to Americans, but clear enough on the subject of international affairs for all Europe to understand.

Mr. Harding stands before the country and before the world today in a new light. He has revealed himself as the kind of man his close friends have always known him to be—capable of rising to a great occasion, and with the mental equipment to grasp great questions.

The message is one of the most vigorous and invigorating state papers since the days of Roosevelt. Not everybody will like it. Partisan prejudice and party interests will set many to picking flaws. Though the message is to congress it is also addressed to the minds of the people. The public is made to understand the President's attitude toward all public questions. None is overlooked.

He Rises Above Critics.

President Harding has been misjudged and maligned. He has been held to blame for the ills of the world. It has been his fault if Europe remains torn with jealousies and selfishness; it is his fault if an American cow has failed to give as much milk as she gave during the war. The human failures have been disposed to fasten upon the Harding administration responsibility for their own weaknesses.

No president has ever escaped criticism. Washington did not. Neither did Lincoln, nor Roosevelt. Mr. Harding was not hopeful of escaping, but much of the criticism aimed at him has been for purposes of belittling him. Because he could not do things that were humanly impossible he has been charged with flabbiness and incompetency. He was expected to clean up the wreckage of war within a few months.

In his message the President has risen above his critics and above the criticism that has been aimed at him. He has revealed a broader and more comprehensive understanding of the things that go to make for the general public good than the best and biggest of his critics.

Not a Reactionary.

In the stand he has taken Mr. Harding has cleared himself of reactionaryism. His suggestions and recommendations are sanely progressive.

Mark this paragraph from the message:

"There never again will be precisely the old order; indeed, I know of no one who thinks it to be desirable. For out of the old order came the war itself, and the new order, established and made secure, will never permit its recurrence."

Emphatically and poignantly the message says this: "Everyone, speaking broadly, craves readjustment for everybody except himself."

The fault finders may put that in their pipes and smoke it. The selfish-minded should give it thought and the selfish-hearted ought to consider it with unprejudiced emotions.

Friends of the President everywhere will be pleased to find him manifesting a fighting spirit. His enemies have mistaken his desire to tranquilize a difficult situation by the use of peaceful means as a sign of weakness. They underestimate his character and courage.

President Harding does a little criticizing on his own account. He charges labor with the beligerent endeavor to maintain the big level of wartime wages and the reactionary forces with attempting to lower wages to the pre-war scale.

Wants Law Enforcement.

The President tells a mighty truth in what he has to say of the Eighteenth amendment. Scoring the foreign-radical element that comes to this country to overthrow law, attention is called to the necessity for greater respect for all laws on the part of the American-born and American-raised people of the nation.

"Let men who are rending the moral fiber of the republic through easy contempt for the prohibition law, because they think it restricts their personal liberty, remember that they set the example and breed contempt for law which will ultimately destroy the republic."

Our President takes the ground that the Eighteenth amendment is in the Constitution to stay. The day is unlikely to come when it will be repealed, but "if the statutory provisions for its enforcement are contrary to deliberate public opinion, which I do not believe, the rigorous and literal enforcement will concentrate public attention on any requisite modification."

Taking the Wind Out of Radicals.

Emphatically and completely the message has taken the wind out of the radical sails. Their assumption that the President was repudiated in the November election, and that they were chosen to lead the nation out of the wilderness, is challenged by the message. Their assumptions have had the effect of bringing out the real leader, the man chosen by a seven-million majority, and with a breadth of mind and the purpose in his heart fairly to represent all the people.

President Harding has laid out a program for congress which it cannot dispose of during the present session, but there is hope that the most vital recommendations can be given legislative attention. The message as a whole makes a splendid platform for the party in power. It is progressive, safe and sane.

WAR VETERANS OPPOSE BLOC OF LA FOLLETTE

Two Ohioans Are Among Leaders of Progressive Group, Which Has Large Program.

A group of Progressive Republican members of the house favorable to the enactment of progressive measures is being formed under the leadership of Congressmen Roy G. Fitzgerald and John C. Speaks of Ohio, Walter F. Lineberger of California and Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York.

Unlike the LaFollette followers in the house these leaders disclaim any intention of organizing a "bloc" designed to hold the balance of power between the Republican majority and the Democratic minority with a view to forcing or blocking the passage of bills.

Their purpose, as outlined by Congressman Fitzgerald of Dayton, the moving spirit in the group, is to get active, intelligent support for a program of legislation beneficial, not merely to one section of the country or certain classes of people, but to the whole nation and all the people.

Program Is Outlined.

A tentative program which has been outlined, with a view to submitting it for indorsement to house members, includes:

1—A resolution proposing an amendment to the federal constitution preventing the United States supreme court from declaring a federal law unconstitutional except by vote of six of its nine members.

2—A resolution proposing an amendment to the federal constitution abolishing the presidental electoral college, thus insuring the direct election of presidents.

3—A resolution proposing an amendment to the federal constitution abolishing child labor.

4—Enactment of uniform marriage and divorce laws.

5—Enactment of a law reapportioning membership of the house of representatives on the basis of the last census.

6—Enactment of laws encouraging aviation and air navigation.

7—Enactment of laws limiting exemption of public securities from taxation.

Terms to Begin Dec. 4.

8—A resolution amending the federal constitution so terms of members of congress and presidents begin Dec. 4, following their election.

Leaders of the new group believe this is a program of "safe and sane" legislation which a majority of both the house and senate will favor and which will find strong popular support.

They believe, moreover, it will provide an effective means for checkmating the more radical program of the LaFollette bloc. The latter, for example, proposes to take from the supreme court the right to invalidate federal laws, giving congress the power to review decisions involving their constitutionality.

The new proposal would require a two-thirds majority of the supreme court to annul an act of congress. Now it is possible for five members, a bare majority, or even four, to knock out a federal law.

LaFollette Gains Support.

Since the supreme court declared invalid the child labor law Senator LaFollette has advocated a congressional resolution to give congress power to overrule such decisions and has gained strong support from many organizations, mainly labor unions. The proposal, however, has met with intense antagonism from other sources.

The compromise plan, it is believed, would prove generally acceptable, though disappointing to the radicals.

The four leaders in this progressive group are veterans of the World war. They not only are opposed to most of the LaFollette proposals as too radical, but resent the Wisconsin senator's anti-war record and campaign speeches. They expect to gain support from at least all Republican ex-service men in the house.

Asthma

After suffering the tortures of Asthma and Hay Fever for many years, I discovered a harmless remedy that gives instant relief. 40,000 druggists now sell and endorse Kinsman's Asthma Remedy. Price 75 cents. A trial treatment and 1000 reliable references (former sufferers) from every State in Union mailed free. Write to

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Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., C-455, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information, entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

BETTER DEAD

Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

LATHROP'S GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The national remedy of Holland for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

ASTHMA

TREATMENT sent any sufferer by mail on FREE trial. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Write today. W. K. STERLING, 653 Olio Ave., SIDNEY, OHIO.

STOP BOOZE SCANDAL, ASKS CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Continued From First Page

for their delayed settlement, we should have done infinitely better. But labor was insistent on holding to the war heights, and heedless forces of reaction sought the prewar levels, and both were wrong.

"The railway strike accentuated the difficulty of the American farmer. The first distress of readjustment came to the farmer, and it will not be a readjustment fit to abide until he is relieved. The distress brought to the farmer does not affect him alone. Agricultural ill fortune is a national ill fortune.

Urges Farm Relief.

This congress already has taken cognizance of the misfortune which precipitate deflation brought to American agriculture. Your measures of relief and the reduction of the federal reserve discount rate undoubtedly saved the country from widespread disaster. The very proof of helpfulness already given is the strongest argument for the permanent establishment of widened credit, heretofore temporarily extended through the war finance corporation.

"The farm loan bureau, which already has proven its usefulness through the federal land banks, may well have its powers enlarged to provide ample farm production credits as well as enlarged land credits. It is entirely practical to create a division in the federal land banks to deal with production credits, with the limitations of time so adjusted to the farm turnover as the federal reserve system provides for the turnover in the manufacturing and mercantile world. Special provision must be made for live stock production credits, and the limit of land loans may be safely enlarged. Various measures are pending before you, and the best arrangement ought to be expressed in a prompt enactment at the present session.

Must Meet Rail Needs.

"But American agriculture needs more than added credit facilities. The credits will help to solve the pressing problems growing out of war-inflated land values and the drastic deflation of three years ago, but permanent and deserved agricultural good fortune depends on better and cheaper transportation. Here is an outstandding problem demanding the most rigorous consideration of the congress and the country.

"In the last half of the year now closing the railways, broken in carrying capacity because of motive power and rolling stock out of order, though insistently declaring to the contrary, embargoed his shipments or denied him cars when fortunate markets were calling. Too frequently transportation failed while perishable products were turning from possible profit to losses counted in tens of millions.

"I know of no problem exceeding in importance this one of transportation. We have built 40 per cent of the world's railroad mileage and yet find it inadequate to our present requirements. When we contemplate the inadequacy of today, it is easy to believe that the next few decades will witness the paralysis of our transportation.

Use Trucks as Feeders.

"Manifestly, we have need to begin on plans to co-ordinate all transportation facilities. We should more effectively connect up our rail lines with our carriers by sea. We ought to reap some benefit from the hundreds of millions expended on inland waterways, providing our capacity to utilize as well as expend. We ought to turn the motor truck into a railway feeder and distributor instead of a destroying competitor.

"This transportation problem can not be waived aside. The demand for lowered costs on farm products and basic materials can not be ignored. Rates horizontally increased to meet increased wage outlays during the war inflation, are not easily reduced. When some very moderate wage reductions were effected last Summer, there was a 5 per cent horizontal reduction in rates. I sought at that time, in a very informal way, to have the railway managers go before the interstate commerce commission and agree to a heavier reduction on farm products and coal and other basic commodities, and leave unchanged the freight tariffs which a very large portion of the traffic was able to bear.

Reduction Too Slight.

Neither the managers nor the commission saw fit to adopt the suggestion, so we had the horizontal reduction too slight to be felt by the higher class cargoes and too little to benefit the heavy tonnage calling most loudly for relief.

"Railways are not expected to render the most essential service in our social organization without a fair return on capital invested, but the government has gone so far in the regulation of rates and rules of operation that it has the responsibility of pointing the way to the reduced freight costs so essential to your national welfare.

Suggests Car Pooling.

"Government operation does not afford the cure. . . . Clearly the managers are without that intercarrier, co-operative relationship, so highly essential to the best and most economical operation. They could not function in harmony when the strikes threatened the paralysis of all railway transportation. . . .

"I remind you that congress provided a joint commission of agricultural inquiry which made an exhaustive investigation of car service and transportation and unanimously recommended in its report of Oct. 15, 1921, the pooling of freight cars under a central agency. This report well deserves your serious consideration. . . .

"In a previous address to the congress, I called your attention to the insufficiency of power to enforce the decisions of the railroad labor board. Carriers have ignored its decisions, on the one hand, railway workmen have challenged its decisions by a strike, on the other hand.

Would Alter Rail Board.

"The labor board itself is not so constituted as best to serve the public interest. With six partisan members on a board of nine, three partisans nominated by the employes and three by the railway managers, it is inevitable that the partisan viewpoint is maintained throughout the hearings and in decisions handed down. . . . I am well convinced that the functions of this tribunal could be much better carried on here in Washington. Even were it to be continued as a separate tribunal, there ought to be contact with the interestate commerce commission.

"The substitution of a labor division in the interstate commerce commission made up from its membership, to hear and decide disputes relating to wages and working conditions which have failed of adjustment by proper committees created by the railways and their employes, offers a more effective plan.

"I wish I could bring to you the precise recommendation for the prevention of strikes which threaten the welfare of the people and menace public safety. It is an impotent civilization and an inadequate government which lacks the genius and the courage to guard against such a menace to public welfare as we experienced last Summer.

"Public interest demands that ample power shall be conferred upon the labor tribunal whether it is the present board or the suggested substitute, to require its rulings to be accepted by both parties to a disputed question.

"Let there be no confusion about the purpose of the suggested conferment power to make decisions effective. There can be no denial of constitutional rights to either railway workmen or railway managers.

Individual Service Demanded.

"No man can be denied his right to labor when and how he chooses or cease to labor when he so elects but, since the government assumes to safeguard his interests while employed in an essential public service, the security of society itself demands his retirement from the service shall not be so timed and related as to effect the destruction of that service . . .

Treats Liquor Scandals.

"Constitutional prohibition has been adopted by the nation. It is the supreme law of the land. In plain speaking, there are conditions relating to its enforcement which savor of nationwide scandal. It is the most demoralizing factor in our public life.

"Most of our people assumed that the adoption of the Eighteenth amendment meant the elimination of the question from our politics. On the contrary, it has been so intensified as an issue that many voters are disposed to make all political decisions with reference to this single question. It is distracting the public mind and prejudicing the judgment of the electorate.

"The day is unlikely to come when the Eighteenth amendment will be repealed. The fact may as well be recognized and our course adapted accordingly.

No Modification Vital.

"If the statutory provisions for its enforcement are contrary to deliberate public opinion which I do not believe the rigorous and literal enforcement will concentrate public attention on any requisite modification. Such a course conforms with the law and saves the humiliation of the government and the humiliation of our people before the world, and challenges the destructive forces engaged in widespread violation, official corruption, and individual demoralization.

"The Eighteenth amendment involves the concurrent authority of state and federal governments for the enforcement of the policy it defines. A certain lack of definiteness, through division of responsibility, is thus introduced. In order to bring about a full understanding of duties and responsibilities as thus distributed I purpose to invite the governors of the state and territories, at an early opportunity, to a conference with the federal executive authority. Out of the full and free considerations which will thus be possible, it is confidently believed, will emerge a more adequate comprehension of the whole problem, and definite policies of national and state co-operation in administering the laws.

Would Register Aliens.

There are pending bills for the registration of the alien who has come to our shores. I wish the passage of such an act might be expedited. Before enlarging the immigration quotas we had better provide registration for aliens, those now here or continually pressing for admission, and establish our examination boards abroad, to make sure of desirables only.

"Our program of admission and treatment of immigrants is very intimately related to the educational policy of the republic. I believe in the co-operation of the national authority to stimulate, encourage and broaden the work of the local authorities. But it is the especial obligation of the federal government to devise means and effectively assist in the education of the newcomer from foreign lands, so that the level of American education may be made the highest that is humanly possible.

"Closely related to this problem of education is the abolition of child labor. Twice congress has attempted the correction of the evils incident to child employment. The decision of the supreme court has put this problem outside the proper domain of federal regulation until the constitution is so amended as to give the congress indubitable authority. I recommend the submission of such an amendment.

"We have two schools of thought relating to amendment of the Constitution. One need not be committed to the belief that amendment is weakening the fundamental law, or that excessive amendment is essential to meet every ephemeral whim. We ought to amend to meet the demands of the people when sanctioned by deliberate public opinion.

Flays Taxless Securities.

"One year ago I suggested the submission of an amendment so that we may lawfully restrict the issues of tax-exempt securities, and I renew that recommendation now. Tax exempt securities are drying up the sources of federal taxation and they are encouraging unproductive and extravagant expenditures by states and municipalities. . . .

"Reclamation and irrigation projects, where waste land may be made available for settlement and productivity, are worthy of your favorable consideration. . . .

"The fuel problem is under study now by a very capable fact-finding commission and any attempt to deal with the coal problem of such deep concern to the entire nation, must await the report of the commission. . . .

H. C. L. Draws Fire.

"The widespread variance between production costs and prices which consumers pay concerns every citizen of the republic. It contributes very largely to the unrest in agriculture and must stand sponsor for much against which we inveigh in that familiar term—the high cost of living.

"No one doubts the excess is traceable to the levy of the middle man, but it would be unfair to charge him with all responsibility before we appraise what is exacted of him by our modernly complex life. We have attacked the problem on one side by the promotion of co-operative marketing, and we might well inquire into the benefits of co-operative buying. Admittedly the consumer is much to blame himself, because of his expenditure and his action of service, but the government might well serve to point the way of narrowing the spread of price, especially between the production of food and its consumption.

Power Program Urged.

"A super power survey of the Eastern industrial region has recently been completed, looking to unification of steam, water and electric powers, and to a unified scheme of power distribution. The survey proved that vast economies in tonnage movement of freights, and in the efficiency of the railroads, would be effected if the super power program were adopted.

"The proposed survey of a plan to draft all the resources of the republic, human and material, for national defense may well have your approval. I commended such a program in case of future war, in the inaugural address of March 4, 1921, and every experience in the adjustment and liquidation of war claims and the settlement of war obligations persuades me to be prepared for such universal call to armed defense.

"I bring you no apprehension of war. The world is abhorrent of it, and our own relations are not only free from every threatening cloud, but we have conducted our larger influence toward making armed conflict less likely.

"Those who assume that we played our part in the World war and later took ourselves aloof and apart, unmindful of world obligations, give scant credit to the helpful part we assume in international relationships.

Powers Agreed on Navies.

"Whether all nations signatory ratify all the treaties growing out of the Washington conference on limitation of armament or some withhold approval, the underlying policy of limiting naval armament has the sanction of the larger naval powers, and naval competition is suspended. Of course, unanimous ratification is much to be desired. . . .

"Treaties of armed alliance can have no likelihood of American sanction, but we believe in respecting the rights of nations, in the value of conference and consultation, in the effectiveness of leaders of nations looking each other in the face before resorting to the arbitrament of arms. . . .

"Every obligation consonant with American ideals and sanctioned under our form of government is willingly met. When we can not support we do not demand. Our constitutional limitations do not forbid the exercise of moral influence, the measure of which is not less than the high purposes we have sought to serve.

"After all there is less difference about the part this great republic shall play in furthering peace and advancing humanity than in the manner of playing it. We ask no one to assume responsibility for us; we assume no responsibility which others must bear for themselves, unless nationality is hopelessly swallowed up in internationalism."

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

OPERATORS and miners representing the bituminous coal industry adjourned their meeting in Chicago without arriving at any basis for negotiation of a new wage agreement at a meeting of all bituminous operators and miners to be held in January. The meeting will be held in Chicago on Jan. 3 instead of Cleveland as originally planned.

Ireland is at last nearing the end of her troubles after centuries of discord, William T. Cosgrave, president of the Dail Eireann, declared following the arrival of Timothy Healy, the new governor general of the Free State.

Premier Poincare's program for the Brussels economic conference opposes an indemnity moratorium for Germany unless France is given further guarantees by the Germans. The cabinet approved the Poincare program.

Chinese bandits were reported to have taken control of Tsing-tao, Shantung, the Kiachow port whose stormy career in war and diplomacy has at last culminated in its return to China after 24 years of alien rule, the first 16 years under Germany and the last eight under Japan.

Madalynn C. Obenchain, tried twice for the alleged murder of J. Belton Kennedy and Arthur C. Burch, who underwent trial on the same charge three times, are now legally free of the accusation.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, while the guest of women Democrats of Maryland who gathered to celebrate the recent Democratic victory, declared that the former president, although not so far on the road to health as recent newspaper reports indicated, is much better than he has been since his illness.

After the Irish Free State had been in official existence less than 24 hours, Republican irregulars opened a new offensive of guerilla warfare.

Mrs. Susan Kraus, 63-year-old "financial wizard" of Pomeroy, Ohio, has been found guilty by a jury in common pleas court of "uttering and publishing a forged instrument," The verdict carries with it a sentence of from one to 20 years in the Marysville reformatory.

No alcohol is permitted to enter Turkey under the ruling made by the Nationalist authorities and the present stocks must be consumed within two months or they will be destroyed.

FINAL formalities marking the inauguration of the Saorstat Eireann, or Irish Free State, took place last week. Timothy Healy took the oath of office as the new governor-general.

Following the action of the Kemalist police in confiscating the passport of Armenians as they were about to board ship at Constantinople, British troops took possession of the customs house and armed with machine guns, protected the embarkation of the refugees.

Caught in a furious gale a fleet of five barges, owned by the Inland Marine corporation of New York, carrying 60,000 bushels of wheat from Buffalo to New York, was torn apart and practically destroyed on Oneida lake last week.

Success for the silk industry on the island of Negros in the Philippines is predicted by a planter there who for 15 years has been producing the fiber profitably.

Charges that the railroad shopmen's strike on a number of roads which did not settle with the federated shop crafts has resolved into a lockout were made in a reply brief filed by counsel for the shop crafts in the government's injunction suit.

While the West was experiencing below zero weather last week dandelions were in blossom in Columbus, Ohio and many bushes contained buds, following several days of unusually mild December weather.

The association opposed to prohibition through G. C. Hinckley, secretary-treasurer, filed a report with the clerk of the house showing the expenditure of $2,358 in the recent campaign under direction of its national headquarters in Washington.

Prohibitionist burglars stole "25,000 worth of valuables but left behind 200 bottles of rare wine in the fashionable apartment of Frieda Hempel in New York.

A train was blown off the track near the Fitou station in France by a storm of great violence. A sudden gust of wind swept under the last car but one, lifting it clear of the rails. Two other cars toppled into a ravine.

A sanity test will be given all persons arrested for speeding, Mayor Shank of Indianapolis has announced.

A slight earthquake shock which lasted five seconds was felt in San Francisco recently.

FORMER Congressman Paul T. Howland of Cleveland and Augustus T. Seymour of Columbus represent Attorney General Daugherty as counsel in the Daugherty impeachment hearing before the house judiciary committee. Both are able lawyers as well as close personal and political friends of the attorney general.

Steamer George Washington was damaged in a collision with the steamer Clyne Rock near Goodwin Sands in the Strait of Dover recently.

Major General Leonard Wood, governor general of the Philippine Islands, has decided to remain at his post and not to accept the offer made by the University of Pennsylvania to be provost of that institution, information received recently by administration officials indicate.

Between September and November 180,000 persons died of famine in the Ukranian and Volga regions of Russia, it was shown by figures contained in a dispatch from Petrograd.

Business district of Astoria, Ore. was laid in ruins by a fire which broke out last week and swept 16 blocks, causing an estimated loss of $15,000,000.

A decision lopping about $1,500,000 a year from the hourly rates of pay on 11,000 railroad telegraphers on 11 western railroads were handed down by the United States labor board last week. The reduction becomes effective January 1, 1923.

A severe earthquake at Kiushiu, the most southern of the three principal islands of Japan, is reported in a Tokio dispatch to London. Many persons are said to have been killed or injured and hundreds of houses were destroyed.

Within less than 24 hours after Republican assassins had shot down Deputy Speaker Patrick O'Malley of the Dail Eireann and Deputy John Hales, four of the most prominent irregular leaders in custody, headed by "Rory" O'Connor, were executed by a Free State firing squad.

Bulgarian government troops captured Kostendil from the band of Macedonian autonomists who siezed the city without resistance. Kostendil was the center of the autonomists who have risen in revolt against the government throughout southwest Bulgaria.

"Irish linen" made in China is being sold in New York, says A. S. Moore, an Irish linen manufacturer.

HAYNES PRAISES PROHIBITION LAW

Enforcement Chief Would Deport Aliens Who Violate Law.

Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, addressing the law enforcement conference of the anti-Saloon league in New Orleans declared that prohibition in the United States was a success and denied that it is breaking down the morale of the country.

"There never was so drastic a law passed in any civilization which has been so successfully enforced in such a short time," Commissioner Haynes declared. "It is not true that prohibition is breaking down the morale of the country. The law is enforced as well as any law on the books."

The commissioner said one of the biggest problems of prohibition enforcement was the alien population. Aliens, he asserted, did not seem to understand the law. He favored educating and showing them the benefits of the law and urged that aliens who violate the Eighteenth amendment repeatedly should be deported.

"But the business man, the professional and some officials also violate law and the time has come when these must be harshly dealt with," he said.

Parrot Bandits to Die

The New Zealand government has offered a reward for every Kea parrot killed. These birds are destroying hundreds of New Zealand sheep.

Bavaria's Premier

Dr. von Knilling.

Dr. von Knilling, formerly minister of public worship and instruction, has been elected by the National party as prime minister of Bavaria.

NO NEW TAXES, ARGUES MELLON

Sees Danger in Decline of Taxable Incomes Above $300,000 Mark.

Undaunted by the expected deficit this year in government revenues, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon in his annual report to congress declared the country should not be subjected to additional taxation.

Instead of recommending new taxation to make up the deficit, Secretary Mellon advocated the lowering of surtax rates on large incomes from the present 50 per cent to 25 per cent, contending this action would result in capital being drawn from its hiding places and put to productive work, thus creating new tax sources.

Fights Taxless Bonds.

Great wealth, Mellon pointed out, now sinks itself in tax-exempt securities and other tax-free investment fields and yields the government nothing. If this money is released, he pointed out, it will multiply tax resources.

There is real danger, his report said, in the decline of taxable incomes above $300,000.

"The surtaxes gradually are defeating their own purpose," his report said. "High rates are becoming ineffective because of the steady disappearance of taxable incomes to which they are intended to apply."

Great wealth, Mellon said, is now escaping high income taxes by (1) deducting losses on sales of capital assets, with failure to gain on capital assets, (2) exchanging property and securities to avoid taxable gains, (3) putting wealth in frozen tax-exempt securities, and (4) by dividing properties and creating trusts.

Must Reduce Rates.

"The thing most necessary is reduction of the surtax rates themselves," his report continued. "I believe it would be sound policy, and at the same time helpful to the general situation, to reduce the surtaxes to a minimum of 25 per cent, which would mean a combined maximum, including normal and surtax of not over 32 per cent. Readjusted to this basis, surtax rates would, in my judgment, accomplish their purpose and yield as large or larger revenues to the government, without the unwholesome consequences of existing rates.

"Lower surtax rates would broaden the market for government securities and otherwise encourage the development of productive enterprise. Until some readjustment is made the yield of higher surtaxes will tend to drop toward the vanishing point. The wise course is to reform the surtaxes now while the system still functions and to close as far as possible the gaps that now exist. On this basis the revision can be made without loss of revenue, and in the long run, with material benefit to the government.

Secretary Mellon condemned as an "inquity" the tax-exempt security, and he recommended a constitutional amendment to forbid it. He said $1,000,000,000 of tax-exempt bonds are now held by investors, and is increasing at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year.

SIX MORE CAMP SUITS ARE FILED

U. S. Asks $29,000,000 for "Overpayments;" Total Exceeds 50 Million.

Six additional suits seeking recovery of large sums alleged to have been misspent in construction of the war-time army cantonments were filed last week in as many cities by representatives of the department of justice. The six actions sought to recover $29,000,000 and brought the total claimed by the government from war contractors to more than $50,000,000.

The six bills of complaint, almost identical in form, charged fraud, connivance, waste, and improper use of funds and material.

The projects, contractors, and sums involved were: Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, Stone & Webster, $3,000,000; Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., Rinehart & Dennis Co., Inc., $7,000,000; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., Porter Brothers, $5,000,000; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., James Stewart & Co., Inc., $3,000,000; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., Charles Weitz Sons, $4,500,000, and Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., $6,500,000.

Kills Her Boarders

Because her three boarders complained of the quality of the food she served, Mme. Marie Thadofski of Warsaw shot them all to death.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

A government controlled corporation to produce nitrate for war purposes and cheap fertilizer for farmers was proposed as a solution of the Muscle Shoals question by Representative Dickinson, Republican, Iowa, a leader of the "farm bloc," who introduced a bill to put his plan into effect. The bill provides the "federal chemical corporation," consisting of the secretary of war, the secretary of agriculture and three members to be appointed by the president, be given power to complete and operate the Muscle Shoals project for the manufacture of nitrate and fertilizer, the latter to be sold to the consumer at cost, plus 4½ per cent, to be added to provide funds to complete and equip the plants.

The house directed its judiciary committee to send for all persons and papers needed in its investigation of impeachment charges against Attorney General Daugherty, as filed by Representative Keller, Republican, Minnesota.

There was no discussion or division when Chairman Volstead asked and obtained consent for such authorization. He explained that the committee had agreed unanimously to take this course. The committee, under the house resolution, also will have authority to swear witnesses and sit regardless of the sessions of the house.

Attorney General Daugherty has been asked by Secretary Wallace for a formal opinion as to the legality of the proposed merger of two of the Chicago "big five" meat packing concerns through the purchase of Morris & Co. by Armour & Co. Any decision by the govrenment on the proposal made recently by J. Ogden Armour will await that opinion and also the obtaining by the department of agriculture of additional information as to the consolidation.

Postoffice department deficit for last fiscal year was $60,815,400, Postmaster General Work's annual report says.

A navy second to none, capable of defense at home and of maintaining overseas possessions, is the policy of navy department, Secretary Denby says in annual report.

Central American nations approve rules of limitation of armaments at Washington conference.

Representative Johnson, Republican, South Dakota, has introduced a bill giving the President authority in war time to draft the unorganized militia without exemption of men from 21 to 30 on account of industrial occupation. The bill also would authorize the determination and proclamation of material resources necessary to carry on a war and the stabilization of prices of things necessary to either the army or the civilian population.

A soldiers' bonus bill, similar in many respects to the one vetoed by President Harding, was introduced by Representative Foster, Republican, Ohio. It would provide optional plans of adjusted service certificates, vocation aid, and farm home aid to the veterans, based on $1.50 a day for overseas service and $1.25 for service at home.

Mellon condemned and praised in house debate over annual report.

Clemenceau is honor guest at White House luncheon, where he meets Senator Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts, arch foe of Versailles treaty, for first time.

Former Mayor James Couzens of Detroit tok the oath of office as United States senator last week. He succeeded to the seat vacated by the resignation of former Senator Truman H. Newberry, Republican, of Michigan.

Representative Hudspeth, Democrat, Texas, has introduced a bill to put a tariff on cattle and stock straying over the [illegible] veyed for temporary [illegible] less returned to the [illegible] 12 months.

Vigorous opposition [illegible] constitutional amendment providing for direct election of President and Vice President [illegible] ing a new congress after election expressed [illegible] dent Harding.

Revised credits bill [illegible] Secretary of Agriculture [illegible] the treasury department [illegible] farm loan board. [illegible] Senator Lenroot, Republican, [illegible] consin, and Representative [illegible] son, Republican, Minnesota.

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence [illegible] water association with right to [illegible] vent permanent renewal of [illegible] grant in St. Lawrence [illegible] impede lakes to gulf [illegible]

Department of justice [illegible] to proceed against Ku Klux Klan according to Attorney [illegible] Daugherty, although keeping [illegible] watch on its activities.

Navy announces [illegible] fleet at sea under one [illegible] in-chief; facilitates [illegible] peace to war basis.

Decision to assume [illegible] re-affirmed by President Harding.

Further reduction in [illegible] urged by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in his annual report.

NAVAL TREATY HITS ORDNANCE

Factories Where Big Guns Are Made Must Turn to Other Work.

How the naval limitation [illegible] already has curtailed the [illegible] ture of navy ordnance was [illegible] in the annual report of the [illegible] partment's ordnance bureau.

Although the treaty's [illegible] provisions will not become effective until the instrument has been ratified by all the signatory powers, the government has stopped construction work on a sufficient number of vessels to effect a considerable saving in expenditures for armament and munitions. An item of $47,470,000 had been appropriated for ordnance during the fiscal year of 1922, and although exact figures are not yet available the bureau's report estimates that something like $39,000,000 remains unexpended at the end of the year.

Work on the 16-inch gun program was stopped entirely as a result of the treaty, which the manufacture of armor and other material for several first-line battleships was suspended. There was also a curtailment of torpedo manufacture, a contract for 2,000 having been let to one company being amended so as to call for delivery of only 1,000. Manufacture of depth charges also was discontinued.

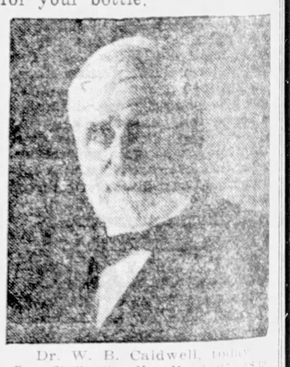
In making the necessary adjustments with contractors there were encountered troubles only in a few cases, both of which were settled by the courts in complete conformity with the settlement proposals of the government.

Siam Loses $5,000 Suit

The kingdom of Siam was sued for $5,000 damages by Mrs. Helen R. Riley of Washington, the District of Columbia supreme court. The case grew out of a collision in January, 1922, in which Mrs. Riley's automobile and an electric motor car driven by Prabha Karavongse, Siamese minister, were involved.

$10,000 Worth of Syrup Pepsin Free

I will give away this amount of money in my own medicine—There is a free trial bottle waiting for every family that has a sufferer from constipation—Send today for your bottle.



Dr. W. B. Caldwell, today

TO commemorate my 84th birthday I have set aside $10,000 in cash to be expended entirely on free trial bottles of my Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which as people know has been successfully used for over 30 years and is today the largest selling family laxative in the world. In spite of that fact there must be literally thousands of families who have never tried it, and these are the ones I hope to reach with my $10,000 offer.

I want to prove to them that my Syrup Pepsin is a better-acting, safer, finer laxative than any other they can obtain. But I don't want them to be at my expense in trying it, and hence I offer a test bottle free. Later on, when thoroughly convinced of its unusual merits they can buy a bottle of their druggist. Over 10 million bottles of Syrup Pepsin are now sold every year in drug stores, yet my company will not profit one cent when you buy your first bottle. It costs us more to sell the first one than we get for it. Our profit comes only when a family keeps it regularly in the house, as I expect yours will when you are once convinced.

Many unthinking parents are giving children strong cathartics, old people are taking salt waters and powders that make them dizzy and thirsty and which have to be repeated every day; women are using artificial coal-tar drugs in candy form that cause skin eruptions. Don't do it! See that only a plain vegetable laxative is used, not a drugey physic. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a vegetable compound of Egyptian senna and pepsin with pleasant-tasting aromatics. Just that! The formula is on the package.

I want you to have a free trial bottle of Syrup Pepsin in your home. I want you to share my $10,000 offer. Yet I know any delay answering you will be disappointed. Ask me now for a free trial bottle if you have your family has constipation, biliousness, flatulence, acid stomach, sour stomach, headache, loss of appetite and sleep, indigestion, intestinal poisoning, dyspepsia. Syrup Pepsin is intended for just such conditions. Watch it break up a fever or a cold!

Let me send you a trial bottle to prove these facts. My record is so won't prove it half as well as your testing it. Be one of the thousands who will use Syrup Pepsin free because of my birthday. Send the coupon or your address in any way convenient to you. But do it quickly.

Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois

In commemoration of your 84th birthday, and as my friend, has never used your Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, send me a trial bottle to the address below:

Name .....

St. or R. F. D. .....

Town & State .....

ONLY ONE FREE TRIAL BOTTLE TO A FAMILY.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

GASOLINE JAG— Profit Declared.

...before us a statement of ...ds in cash and stock of ... Oil Co. and its children. ... New Jersey the dividend de... was 100 per cent, which ...ding $400,000,000 in cash ... stockholders. In other ... dividend was less, but still ...

...r if this big mellon cut... that the price of gasoline ...igh as it ought to be? ...been trying to figure out ...farmers ever made a 400 ...dividend.

...ss that is organized can ...profit no matter what the ...what kind of bugs and ...corn and crops. The ...follows get the cream ...organized workers must ...skimmed milk. It is the ...world. The dunces are ...ons of the mighty.

HE WORM WORRY— rn Borer a Menace.

...n state of the Union the ...ers met and consulted ...d means of controlling ...of the corn borer menace. ...ers were free to say that ...partment of agriculture ...neglectful of this danger ...greater daily.

...cial hours' conference ...was reached to take steps ...ention to this threat... and to ask the aid of ...g legislature to appro... ...ds and to enact any laws ...to quarantine and to con... ...disease, which, if uncon... ...place in peril the pros... ...of the entire corn belt country ...Middle West.

...ng appointed a commit... ...duct a campaign for the ...of the corn borer. This ...a part of it, came to ...ment Rural Welfare editor ...and means of enforcing ...This visit to us was on ...our being in charge of the ...in the foot-and-mouth ...some years ago. At times, ...epidemic, some of the ...and stock yard commission ...hing us.

...the ship in the channel ...follows swear. We had ...tion of having the United ...investigating committee ...who had handled this out... ...other than any other state ...

...severe rules are made to ...farmer he is usually the ...will do the most kicking ...the most rules. It is time ...realize that something must ...to save the corn crop of this ...drastic steps may be neces... ...as they were in the epidemic ...and-mouth pestilence.

...ers themselves should be the ...to insist on rigid rules being ...and enforced to protect ...greatest source of prosperity we ...in this country, the corn har...

...elly-fish man in office is the ...disease a state or county can ...if he is afraid of being cussed ...his business to accept the job. ...is in office when a crisis ...ought to have sense enough ...

...old dunce who decided to cut ...tail of his dog, thought he ...cut off a piece at a time and ...it all at once, is the kind of a ...that will not fit the job of ...out the corn borer pest. ...ought to be willing to obey ...sort of quarantine rules ...themselves of this peril.

00 MANY FADS— ow Many Can You Name?

...heard a lady say that she had ...time to keep house or to take ...of her family. The reason for ...was that she had so many social ...to perform for the good of ...community.

...She was expected to play some ...clubs, lodges, churches and ...organizations to the number of ...to get something on her social ...for every day and every ...of the week.

...wonder how many other ladies ...feel like this. How long can ...stand the pace? How long ...their home be a home under ...conditions? What is the good ...of it? Where does the chil... ...and the home life come in ...such a strenuous life of social ...

CRES OF DIAMONDS— ree as Air and Water.

...Human beings have committed ...crime to grab gold and ...precious stones. They have sold their ...souls for sparkling diamonds and ...trinkets that dash a dazzle to the ...eyes of the giddy and gaudy mind.

...Now comes word that in a far-...part of Russia, in the frozen ...wastes of diamonds and ...precious gems have been discovered. ...The children of the colony play with ...them as our children play with ...pebbles.

...These distant folks had not heard ...of the world and did not care who ...ruled Russia. They were outcasts ...from civilization and were happy. ...They were not glad that a hardy ex...plorer had found them in their out...of-the-way place in the world.

...As the story goes, they had mil...lions of dollars' worth of stones at ...their feet. What did they care? ...What good are these things, anyhow, ...when you come to think of life as ...it is? What can such things do for ...the mind or body? Are we wise and ...they foolish, or we foolish and they ...wise?

PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST— Tin Can Auto Wins Race.

...Pike's Peak is America's best ...known mountain. It is the dream of ...the boy. He hopes some day to climb ...to the summit of this mighty peak ...which rears its head nearly three ...miles high above the level of the sea. ...Back in "Forty-Nine" the gold ...seeker, en route to California in his ...prairie schooner, ox-power, had his ...motto on the side of his covered ...wagon, "Pike's Peak or Bust."

$5.55 BRINGS GENUINE 25 lbs. FEATHER BED

Why pay more? Let 25 lbs. new feather bed from factory. Positively new, full-size, full-length, feather proof ticking. Send this day for special order blank, big free catalog "Guaranteed Feather Bed Bargains" and $750.00 prize offer. You may be winner. We have endorsements from four banks and thousands of satisfied customers. Send name and address—HURRY!

Purity Bedding Co., Dept. 421 Nashville, Tenn.

$5.55 Full Weight Full Size

$750.00 PRIZE OFFER

In July, 1922, Rural Welfare editor and wife went to the top of this peak in a fine large auto bus. We took three hours for the trip up, and nearly that long coming down. It is a dizzy trip in many places.

You get a big thrill as your auto climbs up the steep and rocky side. You reach and pass the timber line, above which no plant life is to be seen. Then you come to the snow line. You there find yourself in cold storage in Summer time. Below and above you may see clouds.

On the top you feel funny, and more so if you get in a hurry. Some folks get sick because of this air and hard breathing. Tip-Top house is a log hut on the summit of the mountain. Here we found a big fireplace, which was a welcome thing on a cold day in July.

A cog-railroad brings many visitors to the top. But since the Pike's Peak outo highway has been built, the cog-road does much less business than formerly. The auto ride is the real thrill.

There was snow on the stony top. Nothing but snow in sight. Lightning had hit Tip-Top house the day before. There was the smell of brimstone yet in the air. The folks who live in the hut were still scared. A telephone line runs to the top. Many relics and curios were on sale.

Hundreds of autos make the trip up the mountains. Some of them start soon after midnight for those who wish to view the marvelous sunrise and dawn from this lofty station. It is a trip into the sky above and among the clouds.

Recently there was a great auto race up this mountain. There is such a race every year. The distance from the starting point to the top is a fraction over 12 miles.

The big auto factories send their best machines to enter in this race. To win this contest would be the best advertisement they could get. The prize of $500 and a costly trophy of silver and gold.

This year a farmer lad from North Platte, Nebraska, built a tin-can auto out of parts that he picked up here and there. It was homely and an awkward looking thing. No auto expert would have guessed that this was a racer. When the "kid" arrived at Colorado Springs and said that he would enter the race, he was laughed at. The "kid" smiled. He said to some of his jesters: "He who laughs last, laughs best."

Noel Bullock, tow-headed kid from the farm, would have had to borrow money to get back home if he had not won that race. There he was seemingly at the mercy of those flashy, handsome high-powered cars of famous makes and records. His flivver had no name.

The race started. Bullock made that dozen miles, around 147 curves up the crookedest and highest mountain trial in the world, in 19 minutes and 50 seconds. He won. The next man's time was 20 minutes and seven seconds.

The tow-head farm boy got the applause, the money and the trophy and a writeup in hundreds of newspapers. This race is a dare-devil, crazy trip and game with death staring at you at every turn. We are glad the tow-head kid won. We like to see the hayseed and mossback teach the smart alec a lesson now and then. We take off our hat to the kid who puts his head in the game and keeps the old farm on the map.

Here's our hand and our cheers to Noel Bullock who made his own tin-can flivver that beat the aristocrats of the auto world. We are voting for him or anything he wants, today and tomorrow.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET— Whither Has It Gone?

"The old oaken bucket, the moss covered bucket,
The iron-bound bucket that hung in the well."

How many of our Blade readers remember the school reader lesson about the Old Oaken Bucket That Hung in the Well?

This old bucket takes us back to the days of ague and other ills of earlier days in the story of our country. Back to the days when a windmill would have been a curiosity and a gasoline engine a miracle.

In some rural and rustic corners of the earth, where good folks have not gone crazy about speed and spasms of modern frills, the old oaken bucket may still hang in the well. We would like to have a glimpse at the old bucket once more, just as we used to see it.

The old windlass with rope or chain. The old fork and long pole with which we used to hoist the old bucket full of water, will always linger in our memory. And there will always be a wish that we might have a try at the old ways once more.

It's a long, long trail from the old oaken bucket to the modern water service system we now find in many places, both in town and the country. The hot and cold pipes leading to all parts of the home and premises are part of the farm furniture of today.

The world is marching on. Here and there the old bucket still hangs in the well. It is more moss-covered than ever. The cool, clear and refreshing Adam's ale we used to drink from its brim has a charm and a flavor that we do not find at soda fountains or at any other place in the world.

HOW DID YOU VOTE— Did You Win Your Ballot?

Election is over. If you voted, did you vote right? Did the men and women for whom you voted win? If you voted on measures and issues did you vote right? How do you know that you did?

In what way did you try to qualify yourself to vote for your best interests? To get a job under civil service rules to serve in many of our offices you must take an examination and show that you are really qualified.

Could you take an examination and get a passing grade if you were asked to answer questions about your candidates and issues in the last campaign? Are not these matters as much or of more importance to you than anything else you know of?

Is it not a fact that you are sort of self-satisfied with yourself and that you are very nearly blind and deaf and prejudiced and one-sided when you mark your ballot? We know a lot of our own friends who are that way when they vote. Better think it over. Qualify yourself to vote and vote right. You ought to be able to tell candidates how to vote just as well as they are qualified to tell you how to vote.

FARMER'S WEEK AHEAD— Get Ready to Attend.

Nearly every state now has a Farmers' Week. These events are growing in favor with the farmers. The one who attended last year is trying to get his neighbor to go this year.

These affairs get farmers together from all parts of the home state. They get acquainted. They talk. They discover that their state is bigger and better than they thought it was. This is a great discovery.

They also find out that this is the place to get new ideas that will put dollars in their pocket and make things more convenient at home and on the farm.

Get ready for Farmers' Week. Never mind about the program. It will fit you and cure some of your shortcomings. You are a long way from being a perfect farmer and citizen. This state meeting will knock some of the rough corners off of you and sort of polish you up and make you look like new. Try it. Do it the first chance you have.

A LIVESTOCK BOOK— Good Thing for Your State.

Big business firms print fine books showing what they have to sell. These books or catalogs have pictures and pages telling the story of the merits of what the firm or factory has to sell. This is good business and a good investment.

Why not ask your state department of agriculture to collect name and address of all persons in your state who have pure-bred animals on the farm? Let this book state the breed of animals, the location of the farm and whether these animals are grown for sale and for sires and dams.

This state catalog should also state who has pure-bred poultry on the farm. This book might be extended to include other items. It would be an official roster of your state. Every farmer should be good at some branch of farming, so as to deserve to get his or her name in it.

When Rural Welfare editor was secretary of agriculture in Ohio, we published such a book and it was much sought. The cost would not be great. Each county should have its page or pages. This would make a good mirror of the state and enable farmers and buyers to see at a glance who is who in every part of your state.

If you will ask your county agent to take this matter up with state farm leaders you may be able to get such a book published. This kind of a book would cost less and be worth a lot more than many of the books that are sent to us from Washington just before election.

THE GIRL WHO WINS— Worth While Lassies.

A champion girl. A champion calf. Both live in Wisconsin, the Badger state. Junior calves and junior lassies. Wisconsin is a great dairy country. The dairy cow has helped to make this state famous far and wide.

A 10-year-old girl won the prize with her cross-bred Angus and Hereford calf. The girl's name is Dorothy Orr. The calf weighed 800 pounds. The University of Wisconsin bought the calf at 14 cents a pound.

We would like to shake hands with this lassie. She is a maid after our own heart. She is worth more to the world than a lot of the cheap John candidates who ask for our vote. May she keep up her good work and be as useful and successful as a woman as she is at showing calves in the show ring. She, as well as the calf, deserves the blue ribbon.

FARM HAND WAGES— What Is He Worth?

Rural Welfare editor used to work for $12 per month, from 4 and 5 in the morning to late at night, week days and Sunday, wet and dry, board, soap and towel.

The U. S. department of agriculture issues a report that farm wages are coming down. On Oct. 1, 1921, the average farm hand wages in this country were $30.14 with board and $43.32 without board.

The average wages per month of farm hands, on Oct. 1, 1922, with board were $28.97; without board, $41.58. How low can farm wages go? Do we not already have a shortage of farm help? Unskilled labor is scarce. Skilled labor, so-called, for shop and factory, is better paid and more plenty. It is a battle between organized and unorganized working men.

A SMALL CHURCH CROWD— Stay at Home Folks.

Has Near East relief work been over-worked? Tens of thousands of dollars have been begged and donated to help feed the starving millions of Armenia and other destitute and persecuted countries.

Rural Welfare editor accepted an invitation to speak at a social forum meeting one night in the largest Protestant church in a capital city of this nation. We were announced and advertised to speak upon the subject of "The Battle Cry of Feed 'Em."

Upon our arrival at the church there were less than 30 folks at the meeting. The leader and the preacher offered all sorts of excuses for the absence of a crowd. Fully 400 had been expected to attend.

The men assigned various reasons for the lack of a crowd, but one lady let the cat out of the bag. She said that the impression had spread among the congregation that my talk topic indicated that I was to discuss the Near East relief work and would ask for donations to feed the hungry overseas.

We agreed with the lady that it was cheaper to go to the picture show or auto riding than it was to further feed the needy. Besides there was more of the church and Christian spirit in having a good time than to listen to a farmer talk.

NEW YORK HITS HOGS— The Arkansas Breed.

A reader of Southland sends us a clipping from the New York Times which tells a tale of road hog disease and high taxes in the state of Arkansas. It is a story the Tax-payers' League of Conway county, Arkansas, protesting against the outrageous cost of roads and high taxes.

The petition of protest recites the fact that 85 per cent of the farms in a road district are advertised for sale for road taxes. Suit has been brought by a big bond company to foreclose a mortgage on 75,000 acres of land. This will take homes away from the farmers to pay the bondholders.

The road commissioners in Arkansas seem to have violated both the law and the state constitution in order to feed the road hogs and the ring of politicians of that state. The land owners say they can get no relief in the courts and they are helpless to prevent their homes being sold to pay road taxes, while the grafters get rich.

The petition of protest says that the lands have been assessed at 150 per cent of their sale value to pay for high cost roads, poorly built and going to pieces soon after construction. The officers of the federal government are asked to investigate this unheard of condition. The United States bureau of roads may have been blind to the robbery that was going on in Arkansas. There has been some signs to indicate that certain federal officers were too friendly with the road-hog material men, who have fancy priced cement, brick, etc., to sell.

These people were compelled to ask a New York paper to take up their case and expose the road rottenness in Arkansas. Is your state free from this disease?

HIT THE BOND ISSUES— Stop Spending Spree.

Signs of the times are good. We are checking and slowing up on our spending spree and bond issue epidemic which has had the whole country in its grip for several years past.

At the last election nine out of 10 bond issues were voted down in every part of the country. In many states proposed amendments to the state constitutions were also voted down.

In the main, this is the right idea. Amendments usually mean more jobs and more taxes. Bond issues are either the result of extravagance in the past on the part of public officers or a desire to go ahead and spend more money that could wait until times are better and crop prices higher. The tax spender now has a bit put in his mouth. The taxpayer is talking through the ballot box.

In some cases a bond issue is justified, but we have had too much of this business. It is a good plan for public officials to follow the way of the man, that is to pay as you go, instead of going too deeply into debt and then let interest eat you up.

MONEY IN THE BANK— Will It Ever Pay Tax?

"When it comes to making reports to the assessor, money in the bank or building and loan association can dodge as well as any foxy senator or congressman."

This remark was made in our hearing by a man who knew what he was talking about—at least in his neighborhood. The rich just naturally hate to pay taxes. They kick on the low rate of interest they draw on their money in the bank. They kick on the high rate of taxes we have to pay to keep everything going. The big building and loan companies have millions of deposits and they have more excuse and more ways to avoid taxes than anybody ever heard of.

Should these building and loan company records be read by the assessor and the amounts on the books be the report to the assessor? The same medicine would apply to the banks which refuse to report deposits for the assessor.

How many Blade readers forget when the time comes to tell the truth to the assessor?

STATE FARM MEETINGS— Home to Be on Guard.

When county or home farm organizations select delegates to attend a larger convention, away from home, strict instructions should be given to these delegates to be wary of resolutions that they do not fully and completely understand.

One year ago an ex-saloonkeeper tricked two big state farm conventions into passing resolutions that were the worst possible thing for the farmers of Ohio. This saloonkeeper was a shrewd lobbyist for selfish interests vested in the big cities.

He actually got the farmers to adopt a resolution, which, if put into effect, would have unloaded tax burdens from the smart-set city fellows and load more taxes on the farm and home owners of Ohio. Beware of the smart-set. Instruct your delegates to be on guard and on the lookout for the wolf in sheep's clothing.

If you are a member of any organization do not be afraid to talk out in meeting. That is one of the reasons why you pay your dues, so that you have the right to talk. Do it now.

IS IT RIGHT— To Get Double Pay.

Is it right for a man or woman to be on the payroll of his home state and then accept pay for work done for a county fair?

This is a question that has been put up to Rural Welfare editor. The story, as told to us, is this: A man is employed as a professor in a state university. The state pays him for full time. He was invited to do judging of live stock at a county fair. He accepted.

This professor took a round-about way to travel to the fair. He charged into his expenses a big hotel bill and twice the carfare that he ought to have spent. He charged a hotel bill at the town where the fair was held, when, in fact, he went to the country and spent his nights at a farm home of one of the exhibitors.

In addition to his expense bill, he charged about $50 for his services and nearly $70 for his whole bill. The year before he was paid $15 for the same services, as the report comes to us.

It is doubtful whether common folks will agree that this is the right thing for a state professor to do. We are also asked how much of this kind of work goes on in different states. We do not know. It might be well to investigate. We know many good men who are in state employ who do not do things like this man is reported to have done. As a rule, every community is better off when they get these professional men to come to their communities. In order to be fair with the state which they serve, they ought to make full report to the officers in charge of their institution, of their trips away and what they receive. In this way they will keep themselves above criticism. Our advice in the above case, if report is true, is to fire the professor and teach him a badly needed lession in common honesty and common sense.

MARKS OF A STRONG LIFE

The International Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 17 Is, "Jesus Among Friends and Foes." —Luke 10: 36-11:54.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

CHARACTER, and not colorlessness, is the consequence of Christianity. "Petty and pious" are words that do not bracket well. Saintliness is more of strength than of sweetness. Friends of Jesus develop strong personalities, like His. It is only when we are half way into the Christian religion that we are slaves of the passive virtues, rather than jubilant exponents of the Gospel of the strong Son of God. Characters who count, will, like Him, have both friends and foes.

The craving to be popular, rather than the purpose to be right, is a sign of immaturity. Also it is a sure road to unhappiness. A truer standard than the praise of any crowd—for all crowds are fickle—is the approval of God. Jesus set Himself this rule: "I do always those things which please the Father." As a consequence, while He had strong friends and bitter foes, as has every other virile person also, He became ultimately the fairest figure in history, the admired and adored of the race. The surest road to real and lasting popularity is to be loyal to a great and permanent standard of right.

That Enviable Home.

Flapperism is already a failure, because it quickly became apparent that, despite all its surrender of reticencies and reserve, it does not lead to the marriage altar. It misses the goal which every woman, however "modern" and "radical," deems most desirable. To smoke, to drink, to defy conventions, to be a "pal" to men in their less noble qualities, may seem clever and "advanced" for a period, but it seldom results in standing up before the minister to listen to the solemn words which every true woman wants to hear. The old-fashioned woman, who was strong in the eternally feminine qualities of home-making and idealism, is the ultimate refuge of every man.

Three women in all the history of the world are most honored—the mother of Jesus, and Mary and Martha of Bethany, whose friendship and sympathy gave true hospitality to this homeless Teacher. Today Bethany is only an insignificant village of mud houses, just around the shoulder of the Mount of Olives from Jerusalem, but every pilgrim to the Holy City visits it as a shrine; for here was the most enviable home, where Jesus was a familiar guest. It fairly startles us to think what Mary or Martha or Lazarus would have missed if they had not been "given to hospitality."

True, Martha was the kind of hostess who lets her hospitality show. The wheels of her domestic machinery sometimes creaked. She was so busy about dusting and the dinner that she overlooked the Guest Himself. She even grew irritable, and let the shadow of a family disagreement fall athwart the serenity of the Presence; for she called upon Jesus to rebuke Mary, who was giving the Master what He most coveted from this family of dear friends—an understanding fellowship. It is poor hospitality to bestow lavishly upon a guest fine food, but scant friendship.

"Don't fret!" is the lesson's message to the whole world of priceless Marthas—and we must not forget that it was Martha's efficiency which made this Bethany home a restful refuge for the tired Son of Man. She merely forgot, on one occasion, the relative importance of things; and that the spirit of Jesus needed refreshment more than his body needed food. Mary is not loved of all women; but she had an understanding heart, and ministered to the deepest desire of the Master. We can never forget that the subsequent record runs, "Now, Jesus loved Martha, and her sister Mary."

"Out of the Depths."

"I had a friend," said Kingsley, in all-sufficient answer to an inquiry as to the secret of his success. We have caught a glimpse of Christ in company with His friends in Bethany; and we are given a look at Him in communion with the best Friend, His Father in Heaven. Life was stormy for Jesus; He had to turn for refuge to the very heart of God. His power was somehow mysteriously linked with prayer.

So one day, discovered by His disciples in the act of praying, one of them cried impulsively, "Lord, teach us to pray." In answer He gave them the Model Prayer, which we call "The Lord's Prayer," and further illustrated the characteristics of prayer by parable and precept. This is not the occasion for a discussion of prayer, save to remark that every things to satisfy.

strong life knows that it has needs beyond all the power of friends or

Speaking Worst of the Best.

Because He was always helping people—a characteristic of Christians that is surer a test of their discipleship than any theological formula—Jesus incurred the criticism of the slaves of convention. Religion, like politics, easily petrifies into "regularity;" and the rigid ecclesiastics did not approve of this outburst of vital ministry. They could not deny the good works of Jesus, so they insinuated that He cast out demons in the name of Beelzebub, the prince of demons.

The logic of the critic was bad, as it usually is when spleen poisons judgment; for Jesus pointed out that Satan divided against himself could not retain his power. A recent illustration, for the reader so minded, is the collapse of the allies in Constantinople because of the lack of unity.

In this connection Jesus laid down a principle which should be memorized by every Christian in a day that tends to schism and impotence:

"He that is not with Me is against Me."

Luring in the shadows of the story of this last year of the life of the Lord are the scheming, plotting, relentless enemies of the ecclesiastical established order. They wanted to entangle Him in His words, and they wanted an excuse to destroy His life. Once a dinner host of the Master so far forgot himself as to sneer at the failure of Jesus to go through the customary ceremonial cleansing rites.

Stung to answer, the gentle guest replied:

"Now ye the Pharisees cleanse the outside of the cup and of the platter; but your inward part is full of extortion and wickedness.

"But woe unto you Pharisees! for ye tithe mint and rue and every herb, and pass over justice and the love of God; but these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. Woe unto you Pharisees! for ye love the chief seats in the synagogues, and the salutations in the market places. Woe unto you! for ye are as the tombs which appear not, and the men that walk over them know it not.'

Foes Christ had, and right manfully He dealt blows upon them. The commentators who depict Jesus as a weakling are simply uninformed. But all His foes were also foes of truth and justice and love. They were His enemies not because of any defect in Him, but because of His virtues. In a word, His enemies were also the enemies of human welfare and of God.

PHOTO THIEF GIVES HEART OF SPINSTER SECOND-HAND THROB

Romance comes to us in so many disguises that often we fail to recognize it—

Romance rarely returns, yet always leaves a memento, else it is not Romance!

Miss Emma T. Mills will tell you so, and she will tell you, too, that there may be more pleasure, more permanency in a memento of romance than in romance itself, odd as that may sound.

Miss Mills is a spinster, a sweet-faced spinster who, if she ever had a serious love affair, had long since put it from her heart and mind. She teaches dressmaking, assuredly a proper occupation for a spinster.

Reveals Her Charms.

A few years back Miss Mills had steeled her heart and attempted to be genuinely daring. She went to the beach and donned a very pretty and rather abbreviated bathing suit—and actually had her picture taken in it. But nothing, it seemed, was to come of that, either, and Miss Mills, with a maidenly blush, tucked the picture away and resumed her classes in dressmaking. Often she thought of that day, of course, but . . . Romance doesn't always come when called.

So the years passed. Recently Miss Mills wakened one morning to the realization that she had been robbed. Her little apartment had been broken into as she slept, by a burglar. Her handbag and several checks made out to her were gone. She had heard no sound during the night, but the evidence of the visit was unmistakable.

All in a Fluster.

Miss Mills was all in a fluster. The burglary was a real adventure to her and she talked about it to every one. The detectives, who came staring at the doors and windows with well simulated wisdom and made elaborate notes and looked shrewd, added to her excitement. But they could not guess who had committed the crime. There were no clues!

Then, next day, came the shock of Miss Mills' existence. It was a letter addressed to her in a strange hand and it read:

"Dear Miss Mills: I may be a burglar, but I am not a check forger, so I will be a gentleman this time and return your checks to you. Yours truly, "The Burglar, B. B. F. M."

"P. S.—If you are as pretty as you look in the picture, I would like to marry you. Your Loving Burglar."

Her Mind Confused.

Thus did Romance come to Miss Emma T. Mills, spinster and teacher of dressmaking. Her "Loving Burglar" had indeed returned the checks and the handbag—but he had kept the picture—and it was the picture of her in a bathing suit which Miss Mills so daringly had posed for on the afternoon at the beach!

"I don't know what to say!" she explained, blushing through her smiles. "I never seen the man—and then he may have deceived himself if he did not see me when he entered. For that picture was taken some time ago. I don't think I look—well, anyway——"

She really did not know what a woman was expected to say in such circumstances. But she did think he must have been a gentlemanly burglar, and she did hope that the police—but was it proper to hope that criminals, law breakers, night marauders, should go unwhipped of justice?

Dream Fabric Anyway.

However, they haven't caught that loving burglar yet, and Miss Emma T. Mills can scarcely be blamed if she prays they never will, can she? Yet, if they did catch him, she would be able to see what sort of chap he was . . . and . . . but there is no answer.

Statue Presented as Belgian Thanks

In the name of the king of the Belgians and his people a statue of Isis goddess of Plenty, was presented at Stanford university to Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, as an expression of gratitude for the relief work done in Belgium by Hoover and his aides through the American relief commission during the war.

The presentation was made by Senator Albert Lejeune of Belgium, who came across the seas to express through the Hoover memorial the love his kingdom feels, he said, for America and Hoover as personifying this nation in its succor of his beleaguered nation.

Consuls of America's war-time allies attended the dedication together with many prominent army and navy officials.

Reformers Oppose Night Cafes

London clearly is getting back to the bright night life of before the war, but the churches and the welfare organizations are protesting. They urge that London has lived for seven years without such establishments, and that it is not necessary for them to be reopened now.

Watch the Man

See the changes one week brings

Millions of women know this new way of teeth cleaning. And the pretty teeth seen everywhere now show what it means to them.

If the man doesn't use it, get this 10-Day Tube for him. Then watch the results. See what changes will come in a week.

That dingy film

Most people who brush teeth in old ways have film-coated teeth. A viscous film clings to the teeth, enters crevices and stays. That film becomes discolored, particularly with men who smoke. Then it forms dingy coats. Tartar is based on film.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

No old-type tooth paste can effectively fight film. So all these troubles were constantly increasing, and beautiful teeth were seen less often than today.

New discoveries

Dental science, after long research, has found two ways to fight that film. One acts to curdle it, one to remove it, and without any harmful scouring.

Many careful tests proved these methods efficient. Then authorities endorsed them, and dentists everywhere began to advise their use.

A new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research. The name is Pepsodent. Then these two great film combatants were embodied in it for daily application.

PAT. OFF. Pepsodent REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, which whitens, cleans and protects the teeth without use of harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over.

Not film alone

But Pepsodent brings other great results which research proves essential. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to constantly neutralize the acids which cause decay.

It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits on teeth which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

Those are Nature's great tooth-protecting forces in the mouth. Every use of Pepsodent gives them manifold power.

Some fifty nations use it now

The use of Pepsodent has spread the world over, largely by dental advice. Careful people of some fifty nations now employ it daily. Thus it is bringing a new dental era. The glistening teeth you see everywhere now show how widely it is used.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

In one week you will gain a new idea of what clean teeth mean. And all in your home will always want those whiter, safer teeth. Cut out the coupon now.

10-Day Tube Free 1060

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY
Dept. 608 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family.

Special FREE offer

"Zylo Shell"

Spectacles

On Ten Days Trial

Don't Throw Away Your Old Glasses

Trade Them In On A New Pair

I Will Allow You $1.00 On Your Old Glasses No Matter How Old and In What Condition They Are In

Friend:—I want you to try my wonderful Perfect-Vision Zylo Shell Glasses because I know they are so much better than any you may now have or ever had before. These glasses are entirely different. The sight through them is perfect because the lenses are ground of the same crystal as any $15.00 pair or the most expensive kind made.

The Glasses You Are Now Wearing Need Changing

Any doctor or eye specialist will tell you that glasses should be changed ever so often, and as no doubt you have had the pair you are wearing now for a considerable time they must need changing. Therefore, take advantage of this liberal offer of mine. Besides, the frame may be the old style, and being old and bent out of shape you have to strain your eyes to try and read through them, whereas the glasses I want to send you will fit your face perfectly, like the lady in the illustration is wearing, and the Zylo Shell Rims will give you such an attractive appearance.

I want you to try a pair of my Perfect-Vision Zylo Shell Spectacles. I want you to see for yourself how easy and plain you will be able to read through them even the finest print. It will be a pleasure to thread your needle and you will be able to do your sewing with ease and comfort, just like in your younger days when you did not need glasses.

They Will Help You Sight Your Gun Perfectly

If you go hunting the Zylo Shell Rims will give you just enough shade so that you will be able to take careful aim at your game and bring it down sure. They will fit you perfectly for reading or for far sight, whichever you prefer, and the shell rims, as you can see for yourself by the pictures, will give you a most handsome appearance.

Don't Take My Word For It—Just Mail Me The Coupon Below

Just fill out the coupon below and send it in at once and I will send you by return mail, all charges prepaid, a pair of handsome Perfect-Vision Zylo Shell Rim Spectacles in a fine velteen-lined pocketbook spectacle case.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, ROOM 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

I herewith enclose this coupon which entitled me by return mail to a pair of your Perfect-Vision Zylo Shell Rim Spectacles complete in a fine Spring-back Pocketbook Spectacle Case without any cost to me, so I can try them out for fully ten days. If I like the glasses and keep them I am to pay you $3.85 only—and no less. But, if for any reason whatever, I don't wish to keep them I will return the spectacles to you without paying you a cent for them. With this understanding I mail you this coupon.

How old are you?.....How many years have you used glasses?.....

Name.....

Post Office.....Rural Route.....Box No.....

Street No.....State.....

Don't Throw Away Your Old Glasses, Get a New Pair For Them

As we stated above, we will trade your old glasses in on a new pair. The price of my Zylo Shell Rim Spectacles, as you can see by the above coupon, is $3.85 a pair, but in order to get them known all over the country as quickly as possible you may for a short while only send in your old glasses and deduct $1.00 for them on a new pair, but you must send in the balance of $2.85 together with your old glasses in order to get the benefit of this very special offer, as we positively cannot allow any deduction on a Free Trial Order. You may, however, use the Free Trial Coupon for one of your family, a friend, or to get yourself another pair.

This is the Special Reduction Coupon

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, ROOM, 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

I herewith enclose $2.85 together with my old glasses, which entitles me to a pair of your Perfect-Vision Zylo Shell Rim Spectacles together with a Pocketbook Spectacle Case on the understanding that if I don't wish to keep them I am to return them and you will return my money in full, also my old spectacles. With this understanding I mail you this coupon and remittance of $2.85.

How old are you?.....How many years have you used glasses?.....

Name.....

Post Office.....Rural Route.....Box No.....

Street No.....State.....

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1922

Because the world seems to be topsy turvey there are people who think they can set it right side up by standing on their heads.

We suppose the runaway sultan's hundred and fifty wives are saying all men are alike.

General Wood wants Filipinos taught higher respect for the law. After they graduate they might be brought over here as teachers.

Some men are so unselfish they never become rich. All they get out of life is happiness.

When, if ever, are we to have a Love Thy Neighbor Week?

Says a paragrapher: "Well, there is this to say for the present administration—Laddie Boy is a darned smart dog." Which reminds us that the preceding administration had no dog.

Thinking is such hard work that many people have quit and gone in for talking.

Lima Beane says the business of the world is done on the assumption that everybody is dishonest if given a chance.

It's a good guess that the majority of the people who violate provisions of the Federal Constitution also ignore most of the Ten Commandments.

After reading what college professors have to say the great wonder is that so many college graduates turn out brilliantly.

A Rumanian astronomer has discovered a new star. If it's a movie star its discovery may mean another scandal.

Dignified honesty of purpose can afford to bide its time while the shootmouths are performing. It is written in the history of this country that the sensational clacker must have his day. He is having it now.

A pacifist is a citizen who wouldn't fight anybody except the home folks.

Fifty thousand dollars has been paid for one strawberry plant. And yet the prune plods along in its democratic way, with charity for all and a rash for none.

A living wage is one that permits a man to live the way he wants to.

There is a theory that murder will out. But in real life the detectives nearly always get baffled.

Inasmuch as the Turkish soldiers are not allowed to drink one wonders, when reading about the massacres, how they get that way.

A self-made man ought to be generous enough to let his wife have credit for putting on the finishing touches.

The feminine of a wandering boy is a gadding girl.

This nation never was prepared for war when war came and, because they are built that way, the pacifists hope it never will be.

An optimist is a man who believes the day is coming when everybody will be satisfied with the amount of taxes he has to pay.

Mayor Couzens gets a mighty expensive senatorial seat for nothing. Some men have all the luck.

Eating celery is not desirable as a solo.

If we really descended from monkeys then every man must have a family tree.

Then there are the fellows who make the intelligence tests — could they pass one?

One thought seems to be that the Republican administration should pay out of its own pocket all the debts incurred by the preceding administration.

There isn't much difference between the girls of today and the girls of thirty years ago except the paint.

It saves a lot of bother when bandits can be turned over to the undertaker as soon as captured.

Prohibition, faithfully observed, tells an eloquent story the day after a holiday.

One college professor expresses the opinion that the forefathers were not all that is claimed for them. If he is grieved because their human shortcomings are not recorded in history he should be reminded that such things were not done in the early days, nor are they being done now.

Nobody can beat an audience of human failures cheering a radical speech.

From what we know of life on the farm we take it that the birds sing sweetest about "quitting time."

Some people seem to think that a boy and girl should do their love-making with a chaperon sitting between them.

Men who like work and get joy out of the job never come crooks.

Here and there a woman is wedded to her idol and others are wedded to dollers.

One thing a woman can do as well as a man is to hold her car seat.

The old inspirational verses have been modernized to read—"Let us then be up and doing everybody, with a heart for any fate."

"Eugene Debs frankly says he has no respect for the law." It's a pretty good-natured country that lets a man like that run at large and receive the protection of the government he condemns.

Exaggerated Political Power

Samuel Gompers announces that of the members of the house of representatives elected in November a majority had the endorsement of union labor and agriculture. Three-fourths of the senators, named at that election, also were so endorsed.

From this one is to understand that union labor and agriculture may demand whatever they desire of the next congress with every prospect of receiving it.

Exaggerating the value of legislation is one of the easiest things which Americans do. Because of the belief that law may not only stop the old lady in the flat above from shaking her rugs out of the window, but make over economics and morals as well, we have laws, national, state and local, which if gathered together would sink the biggest ship in the world. They are beyond any man's ability to compile and count in a lifetime.

Labor is in a commanding position today, not at all because of its power to obtain legislation, but because of its industrial power. Using its industrial power during the war as a lever, labor raised the level of wages so high that the level has not returned to the pre-war scale. Organization helped to create this power. Checks on immigration have further aided it. The tendency of the quantity production factory system is ever toward higher wages, shorter working hours. These things have done more for improving the remuneration of wage-earners and improving unhappy working conditions than all the laws, favorable to labor, which have been passed during the career of the republic.

At the beginning of the Harding administration, congress undertook to help agriculture back to its feet. It passed every measure to that end which was fathered by the farm bloc. The results were so poor that, as a class, farmers entertain the belief that they have been ill-used by the administration. The real, tangible improvements have come through rising markets and these markets have been independent of legislative activities.

Enemies of labor would hardly ask more of good fortune than that union labor should fritter away its energies upon political action. They know that while politics can disturb economic conditions it cannot make over economic laws. They know to a great extent how to meet political power. They cannot meet industrial power, holding command of a necessity, any more than they can meet their requirements, say for steel when steel is not to be had.

Capper and a Tradition

In bushwhacking the railroads Senator Capper conforms to a Kansas tradition now becoming hallowed by time. It has long been profitable politically for officeholders in that state to maintain an all-around-the-year gunning season against the carriers. It has sometimes been necessary for public servants to carry on a guerilla warfare of this kind in order to hold office.

The early farming population of Kansas realized that, without railroads, the state would never be more than a great cattle range—cattle being transportable on the hoof. The settlers campaigned for railroads. They encouraged to lay out lines running everywhere and if all of the projected roads had been built some of them, like the surplus of highways in Navada mentioned by Mark Train, would have had to go outside the borders of Kansas for room to operate in. From the close of the Civil war to about 1885 Kansans were nearly railroad mad. Such transportation alone made it possible to raise wheat and corn and hogs and, it may be said, to sell farmland and mortgage it.

The revulsion against the railroads was coincident with hot winds which withered the crops, the bursting of land booms, the fall of the price of corn to a point where it was valuable mostly as fuel, the failure of expensive rain-makers to make the clouds rain, the insistent demand of Massachusetts mortgage holders for their money. Human nature discovers little satisfaction in blaming the elements for its suffering. It instinctively looks about for something more tangible. The railroads were handy, and they were domineering and involved in questionable political affairs. The Kansans picked the railroads as the goats.

This was the beginning of the tradition. It has had its periods of waxing and waning since. But it has never altogether faded away. Now that the Kansas farmers have had two very disheartening seasons, the old habit of cursing the railroads for everything from the army worm to the fall in hog prices has revived. Senator Capper asks that the carriers be denied the right to make 5¾ per cent on their investments. He demands cheaper freight rates and avoids demanding lower wages for workmen so that the railroads can cheapen their rates. He is under the pressure of a Kansas tradition.

To understand the Capper activities one must remember that to have even a fair point of view of the transportation problem is a heresy in Kansas when Kansas farmers are unhappy.

Make-Believe T. R.'s

A number of observing gentlemen have come to the conclusion that the times are singlarly appropriate for the germination, growth and blossoming of a new Theodore Roosevelt—captain of the souls of bewildered men and women. They are engaged in the attempt to sell themselves to their fellow countrymen as that Roosevelt.

The point is not so much whether they can succeed in this enterprise as whether they measure up to the job. The one will follow if the other is true.

The T. R. of beloved memory had a vision of a glorious America, strong, righteous, just, courageous, and the vision was just as bright to him as if within it he had no place for himself. T. R. burned with his convictions. He was swift with his friendships, generous of every impulse. He would fight for his opinion, but if faced with proof of error in that opinion he felt it no dishonor to acklowledge mistake. He led because he was honest, he was valiant, above everything else sympathetic, loyal and human.

Looking over the field of these volunteer successors to Theodore Roosevelt do you see any who even may be called of his type? Can you behold one who has a conviction he will not compromise for expediency? Is there one whose innate littleness of character is submerged or shadowed by greatness of outlook or purpose? Indeed, is there a man with notable daring even in his own selfish, individual cause?

Critical situations are said to create the leaders who will meet them. All of us used to be strong for that idea when we thought of Lincoln and Grant. But some doubt must be entertained now as to the rule being constant. For the great leader is not with us now. And as we size up the applicants for the job, a double handful of them, the fear is felt that we will have to postpone indefinitely the welcoming of another Theodore Roosevelt.

The Struggle for Oil

Few questions come up about Russia and Turkey which do not finally bring in the subject of oil.

It is a measure of the vast need for oil in the world today, the competition for it among the industrial nations and the realization that resources of petroleum are growing smaller. Nearly all the lubricants for machinery are won from petroleum. Great numbers of ships and many locomotives are driven by crude oil. Out of petroleum is taken the gasoline which isn't recovered from natural gas, the kerosene which besides furnishing much power lights the homes of millions of compositions and commodities. As coal becomes scarce or more expensive to mine, industry considers petroleum as its substitute. It has frequently been the stop-gap fuel between coal become too costly to use and water-power requiring a good deal of time to develop.

The oil men do not exaggerate who say that modern industry is founded upon petroleum. It is a practical necessity. Small wonder that it is feverishly sought, guarded jealousy when obtained, intrigued for among diplomatists.

Lacking oil, Russia would be far more handicapped than she is in restoring her standing in the world. She has something precious to trade for recognition. Britain with her control of Mesopotamia has control over rich oil fields. But Turkey claims the territory and is very likely to get it. Whether she does or whether Britain retains her grip, it is desirable for America to have access to the supplies no less than other nations. It was for this that she demanded at Lausanne an acknowledgement of the principle of the Open Door.

The Heir Presumptive

Senator LaFollette and Senator Borah, by their own assertions, are progressives as distinguished from pro-administration Republicans. Presumably, they have the same outfit of principles and convictions, though neither has yet taken the public into his confidence in this matter. The differences between their views, in any case, are probably of small moment.

Nevertheless, LaFollette and Borah are not herding together. Borah has been extremely careful to avoid committing himself to LaFollette's new partisan movement. The time was when the senator from Idaho was spoken of as timid. But if any timidity is left in his character after these years of controversy it was not because of it that he has declined to join LaFollette's select company. Rather it is because he thinks that would be poor personal politics.

LaFollette will work strenuously at his movement. He will not spare himself or his aides. He will be driven both by ambition and by a burning hate against those concerned with his humiliation during the war, who happen, most of them, to be of another school of political thought. But LaFollette may sow vigorously and yet reap no rewards. His personality is unpleasing to the average American. He retains no followers by reason of respect or affection for him. There is that waf record against him. In case his movement crystalizes into something definite, tangible, popular, he will, in every likelihood, be pushed aside. He felt that this happened in 1912. It can very well happen again.

This will be Borah's opportunity. Unattached and uncommitted to La Follette, and still registered as progressive, he can march in, take over the command of the movement, reap another's sowing, and not have invested a cent. Borah, scarce less than LaFollette, is ambitious and none too delicate about the means of satisfying ambition.

PARIS IS CITY OF GOOD FOOD

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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PARIS has been described as a gigantic mousetrap with three doors labeled respectively HOTEL, CAFE, RESTAURANT. This especially fits since the war. The city has more than 10,000 hotels and there are restaurants in every block and cafes at almost every step. At nearly all the restaurants one is sure of good cooking, and he can eat well anywhere and at almost any price. In the high class establishments the meals cost as much as in the best hotels of New York, and when one orders a la carte he can easily run the bill for his dinner without wines up to five dollars. Half a fried chicken will cost him three dollars. I had a little side dish of asparagus at the Continental Hotel that cost 14 francs, and at the price of green peas on the menu, they ought to bring the French farmer $10 a basket. A small section of a cantaloupe, one-eighth, I should say, is priced at one dollar, and a fat rosy peach costs 50 cents. In this and similar places one can get a tabled'hote meal for two or three dollars, but most Americans prefer to lunch and dine a la carte.

In the cheaper establishments one dines fairly well for 50 or 75 cents, and has also a small bottle of red or white wine on the side. At the cafes, which are really saloons without bars where coffee, syrups, lemonade, beer, wines and liqueurs are served upon tables, either inside or out on the sidewalk, the prices range from 10 cents upward per drink, and if one is a gentleman he will give two cents or more as a tip to the waiter. If he does not, the waiter may ask it. The usual tip is about 10 per cent of each order.

The cafes are one of the features of Paris. They are frequented by men and women and also by families. They are the clubs where friends meet day after day at the same hour and often at the same table. Here one reads his newspaper, or chats, or plays chess or chequers. The cafes are also waiting places where one can write a letter on paper provided by the establishment until his sweetheart or wife meets her appointment. Many of them have music at certain hours, and some songs and dances. They are to be found in every part of Paris, and especially on the boulevards, near the railway stations, and in the main thoroughfares. The first breakfast, consisting of coffee or tea and bread and butter, is served in many cafes, and in some one can have a substantial meal.

A Gargantuan Stomach.

The French may have starved during the war, but they are certainly feeding fat now. There is no city in Europe that eats more per person, has better food, or such a variety of good things on its tables. The Parisians consume many million pounds of meat and poultry, and 84,000,000 pounds of fish every year. They annually eat 11,000 tons of oysters and shell fish, 25,000 tons of vegetables and about 30,000,000 pounds of excellent butter. They consume 40,000,000 pounds of fruit, a large part of which comes from Spain and Algeria, and they eat so much cheese, obtained from all parts of Europe, that it would take about 35,000 horses to haul it in wagons over one of the rough roads of the States.

In order to see just how the French feed, we shall spend one morning in the Halles Centrales, which is perhaps the largest market-house in the world. Covent Garden in London does not cover half as much ground, and the markets of Berlin, New York and Vienna are small in comparison. And still these are not the only markets in Paris. There are smaller ones scattered here and there throughout the city.

The Halles Centrales are in the heart of the city not far from the Seine, and within a stone's throw of the Louvre. They consist of 10 huge pavilions made of iron and glass, each large enough for a great exposition. They cover, all told, more than 22 acres, and have more than 3,000 different stalls. Between the pavilions run covered streets and under the halls are cellars for the storage of goods. The front pavilions are chiefly for retailers, while those behind are for the wholesale trade, which, in the early morning, overflows into the streets. The Congressional Library at Washington, one of the fine buildings of the world, cost $6,000,000, and our national capitol, which covers half as much ground as the Halles, cost about $13,000,000. The Halles are mere sheds, but they cost $10,000,000 when they were erected about 75 years ago, and it would take twice that to reproduce them today. They belong to the city, to which the market people pay rent for their stalls.

The business of supplying the Halles begins at 9 or 10 o'clock every night when heavily laden wagons, carts and trucks containing all sorts of eatables begin coming into the city. Not so long ago many of the farmers brought in their produce on wheelbarrows, and small donkey carts. They had also huge carts holding one or two tons hauled by Percheron horses, hitched tandem. The latter are still to be seen, but they are fast being replaced by motor-trucks and by steam locomotives which haul box cars through the city.

Wholesale Food Auctions.

Our visit to the Halles is made at 5 o'clock in the morning. We get there in time to see them selling at wholesale, which lasts only from 3 until 8 A. M. The sales are by auction, meat, vegetables and fish being knocked down in lots to the highest bidders. As we enter the Halles we pass porters, carrying all sorts of things in and out. Some have on hats as big around as a parasol and resting upon them crates of suckling pigs, fowls and rabbits. Some carry a whole sheep or a hog on their backs. The porters wear the red-stocking caps of their profession, and also long butcher's aprons, once white but now stained and bloody. Others bring in great baskets of vegetables. Every one is pushing this way and that, and we are hustled and jostled about as we make our way through.

We stop first at the fowl hall, where chickens, ducks and rabbits are sold by the crate. There are thousands of partridges and pheasants, and other game of all sorts. About each auctioneer stands a crowd of French peasants, the men wearing short coats and long baggy corduroy trousers, and the women black shawls and long full black skirts. All bid loudly for the various lots. The auctioneers knock down the goods rapidly. It takes 30 seconds to sell a crate of suckling pigs, and less for one of chickens or ducks.

In this part of the market they are auctioning off butter and eggs. The eggs come in great boxes, which are stacked on the floor. Each box contains 1,000 eggs, and the stock on hand this morning totals millions. I stopped later at one of the retail stands and asked the price of eggs. They bring seven or eight cents and upwards apiece, or 70 or 80 cents a dozen. In a farm 80 miles from Paris I recently bought some for half that amount.

Among the Cheeses.

What is that smell, wafted to our nostrils from over the way? It has a cheesey nature, although not of the limburger kind. We cross over and enter another great pavilion, where the auctioneers are selling cheeses of every description. They have some made from sheep's milk and goat's milk; Camembert, Roquefort, Gorgonzola and Brie, and the little rolls of Pettis-Suisses, which are as soft as butter unworked. There are also the white wagon wheels of Gruyere, and the red round balls of Edam cheese from Holland.

Our next walk is among the fish-wives. There is a whole pavilion devoted to them. Each woman has marble counters about her on which are displayed almost everything that swims the sea or crawls on the land. The fish are laid out in neat rows, and fresh mackerel is sold at 25 cents a pound. There are great lobsters so displayed that they look like a regiment drawn up for review; and there are also vats of running water in which eels are squirming about. If you want to buy one the woman will dip out a netful and let you take your choice. As we wait the guide tells us that the eels are all caught outside of Paris because the river Seine here is so winding they will not enter the city for fear of breaking their backs.

Frogs and Snails.

You remember the old riddle we used as children:

"What are little boys made of?
Frogs and snails and puppy dogs' tails;
That's what little boys are made of."
"And what are little girls made of?
Sugar and spice and everything nice,
That's what little girls are made of."

Well, about all of these things are for sale in the Halles Centrales. I will not vouch for the puppy-dog tails, although I know they are eaten in China, for I have seen them cooking over the fire in the restaurants of Canton on the ends of their owners. But as to frogs and snails, nowhere are they more eaten than right here in fastidious France. The frogs are brought to the market both alive and dead. In preparing them the hind legs and a part of the back are cut off and skinned. They are then strung by the dozen on a wooden stick, and the bunch thus prepared forms a commercial unit sold like fresh meat or fish.

The frog industry is quite imporatant to France. There are 117 different kinds of frogs; and the two especially edible ones are the green and the red.

But come with me and look at the snails. Over there is a booth, with a great golden snail hanging above it and boxes of live snails on the counter. The smaller ones bring 30 cents per hundred and the fat ones sell for double that price. They do not look appetizing to me as they crawl about in their boxes, but the French think they are perfectly delicious when served hot with melted butter. The snails are served in the shell like oysters, each having its own hole on the plate. They are picked out with tiny forks made for the purpose, and well chewed before swallowing. I find them not bad to taste, but for me quite indigestible.

Paris eats almost 2,000,000 pounds of snails like these every year. Raising snails is a regular business, and I understand that half a million of the first quality can be grown on one acre of ground. They are fed once a day, usually in the evening. They are especially hungry after a rain, when a body of 100,000 snails will consume a wheelbarrow load of cabbages. Some of the best are fed also on wine-dredgs or on bran soaked in wine. This is said to give them a special flavor for the same reason perhaps as that produced in our milk-fed chickens and peanut hams. The snails are kept in houses during the Winter.

Flowers at Reasonable Prices.

Leaving the snails, we go to the flower market located between two of the largest pavilions. Here flowers are sold at prices that the ordinary customer can pay. I see roses at three cents apiece, bouquets of sweet peas for 10 cents, and carnations for little more. The stalls have every kind of flower one can imagine and they come in from all over the republic. Many are raised in the gardens and hothouses near Paris; but during the Winter a special train popularly called the "Cut Flower Limited Express" brings flowers from South France to this city. It has 10 cars at the start, and some of these are switched off to Frankfort, Berlin and Munich. One car goes to Brussels, and another to Calais where it crosses the channel to supply the markets of London and Manchester. A great many flowers are sent by parcel post from the same region. The total is more than a million packages of cut flowers per annum, and the value is in the neighborhood of $8,000,000. From the same region come some of the finest of the Paris perfumes, the business employing large capital and many hands.

"But how about Hootch?"s asks one of the bibulous men our party.

In reply we are led to a great pavilion piled high with casks, barrels and cases of wines and liquors of every variety. The soil here is just right for grapes and the wines excel any produced upon earth since old Noah "began to be a husbandman and planted a vineyard" on the slopes of Mount Aarat. A million and a half people are employed in grape-growing; and before the war the French vintage brought in more than a third of a billion dollars per year. Almost everyone drinks wine in France, and in employing a house servant you must include a bottle of ordinary wine per day as a part of his or her food. In drinking, the wine is usually mixed with water, and it si so light it is claimed there is but little drunkenness in France. This is true with respect to intoxication of the riproaring stage. One seldom sees a man reeling along the street, as is common in some parts of London, and drunken women are nowhere in evidence. Nevertheless, the French peasant drinks a great deal of wine, and often much stronger liquor. Some of them patronize the cafes and saloons to such an extent that they are sodden with liquor a great part of the time; and it is very much a question whether the use of light wines and beers is as conducive to temperance as some people claim.

Until recently France had practically a monopoly of the wine export trade. One of her chief markets was the United States, and our prohibition laws have seriously affected the industry. It has decreased the exports of France to America by something like $4,000,000 a year, and at present about the only wine exports are champagnes, which have been recently flowing into America to the value of about $100,000 per month on the ground that they are needed for medicine.

Champagne Cellars at Rheims.

And this brings me to the champagne cellars of Rheims, which protected so many people during the war, and which for generations have supplied most of the champagne drunk by men. The city is now emblematic only of sorrow. Its mighty cathedral is in ruins, and its people are trying to rebuild the houses and factories battered down by the Germans. Before 1914 it was the ganglionic nerve center of joy. Every great dinner from Paris to Pekin, and from Cape Town to Nome, paid tribute to Rheims. It was the synonym of luxurious pleasure, and it sparkled the eyes of the rich. During the war the buildings of the great wine factories were destroyed, but the cellars were untouched, as the Germans occupied the city only a week in 1914 and their shells did no damage to these great cavelike excavations in the chalk rock. The result is that the cellars are practically intact, and as the old plants are being rebuilt the industry will soon be in a better shape than ever before.

During my stay in Rheims I visited one of these wine catacombs, walking through mile after mile of tunnels, which cross each other this way and that, forming great avenues far under ground, each walled with bottles of champagne. The establishment was that of the Pommery Co. It has 11,000,000 bottles now in the making, and the underground passage in which this wine lies curing are more than 10 miles in length.

"Publishing the Banns"

Banns of marriage go far back into antiquity. It is thought by some they originated in the ancient rule of chivalry, by which the knight desiring to appear at a tournament had to hang his shield in the church some weeks beforehand to make sure he was eligible. The first canonical enactment concerning banns appeared in the English church as early as 1200 and France is said to have insisted on them in the ninth century.

Staff of Life, Not Life Preservers

—Cop pyright Carpenter's World Travels.

HENRI or Jacques or whatever this little French boy is named is shown here carrying home several loaves of bread that look like doughnuts or life preservers. French people prefer this shape of loaves or else those in the form of clubs as long as your arm. The little squat loaf of American cannot be found in France.

ABE MARTIN

Mr. and Mrs. Lafe Bud's maid spent th' week-end with 'em.

Th' baggage belongin' to th' troupe at Melodeon Hall last night got carried thru' so th' aesthetic dancer had t' give th' whole show.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Wedded Bliss

AT DOORN the shelf-worn bride-groom dwells, and can't from gloom emerge; the echoes of his wedding bells are sadder than a dirge. All wearily his form he decks in garb of princely taste, and struts while leering rubbernecks are gazing through the gate; there's no one now to cringe and bend, to flatter or to praise; in all the world he has no friend to wish him happy days. He puts his helmet on his head, the one with flowing plumes, and looks like one who's doomed to tread between long rows of tombs. The saddest bridegroom of all time, he walks the paths of Doorn, and thinks, perhaps, about the crime that made the millions mourn. "Ach, Wilhelm," says his gracious frau, "what's eating you, old scout? There is a pink sweat on your brow, your hand's as cold as kraut; and in the night you wake and scream like one who is accurst; is it remorse that breaks your dream, or too much liverwurst?" The bridegroom goes through stately forms with panoply replete, but nothing in such grandeur warm his wintry heart or feet. The shadow's on the castle walls, the shadow's on the hill; and no one in the whole world calls, "Hurrah for Good Old Bill!"

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JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

His Service

He would have said: "I've never
done a thing,
When brains were handed out I
wasn't there;
Some fellows write and some are
born to sing,
And others climb in planes and
ride the air.

"God made me out of odds and ends,
I guess,
The leavings from a batch of clay
He used;
I seem to lack the genius for success
By which the world might gain or
be amused.

"There wasn't any flavoring of skill
Nearby which He could drop into
the mold,
I was the bit of pastry, fashioned ill,
That's given to the children when
it's cold."

He couldn't write or paint or make
a speech,
Nothing he's done has ever brought
him fame,
He had no gifts the heights of Life
to reach,
Yet he shall be remembered just
the same.

His years were filled with kindly
little deeds,
He gave, cheered, helped and comforted and soothed;
His was the service Life so often
needs,
In little ways the rugged paths he
smoothed.

He'd take the burdens from you with
a smile
And call it nothing, in his modest
way;
He thought success was brilliance or
style,
And kindness but the duty of the
day.

He thought so little of the joys he
gave
That he would be astounded could
he know—
Now that the earth has closed upon
his grave—
How many friends he had who
miss him so.

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1922 PATENTS BREAK RECORDS

113,597 Claims Issued in Year; Outlook Hints at Higher Mark.

Seventy to 80 years ago an official of the United States patent office resigned, saying there would be no more use for the office "since everything inventable had been invented."

In 1920, when applications for new patents jumped from 75,657 to 102,940 for the year it was believed the high-water mark actually had been reached, as nothing comparable to that figure had been de-office.

In 1921 the number rose to 107,656, and in the fiscal year ended last June it reached the total of 113,597, says the annual report of the commissioner of patents, just published.

The business of the patent office is in excess of what the present force can dispose of adequately and efficiently, Commissioner Robertson reported, and the work has fallen so considerably in arrears that substantial provision for more employes was recommended.

Until three years ago, Robinson declared, the office received about 8,000 trade-mark applications a year, but in the year just closed over 17,000 applications were received.

The patent office was one of the few government departments showing a surplus of receipts over expenses for the year. Cash receipts totaled $2,894,286 and total expenses, after paying $196,000 as a bonus, left a net surplus of $172,081.

English Prince Piqued

The Prince of Wales isn't permitted to mix in politics, but it's whispered about that the prince was one of the most disappointed when Lloyd George went out of 10 Downing street. The prince and David Lloyd George have long been "pals."

VARIETIES

Polo was played in years ago.

Sweden has not century.

In 1832 the Mississippi was to its source.

Street car fare in rubles a half mile.

Eating earth is uncivilized people.

Owls cast up in ble parts of food swallowed.

A gold nugget was recently found in

In Christian art garded as an emblem

Telephone companies it difficult to secure

The breeding of dustry of large

Venus possesses dense as our own,

A safe parachute made from a height

Seattle is to have nology, the first, it is

The science of ages previous to the tory.

Among sea faring tion of expert small.

In solid form with silk becomes trified.

The water of and falls irregularly, ocean tide.

The Siberian merous, one monk estimated.

Budapest, Hungary, historic town of colony.

The ostrich, the world, has est brain.

Siam is holding money for the air service.

There are on the earthquakes of the globe.

Women are the British parliament mines as engineers.

In Europe the silk worm was sixteenth century.

The stories of lowed by the are simply fables.

Grease for train of the large $1,000,000 a year.

Ninety-five per ness done in the transacted by

Where the population death rate

Mackenzie, the vision of Canada, 562,182 square

Japan has a in operation over 1,900 years

Many Chinese boy babies as fooling the

Mt. Everest feet high, but lands is 31,620

Web to the length quarter miles the body of a

Shocks from used by the treatment of

The French experimenting motors on lines

A puzzling blindness is afflicted are colors.

Salt is said of food used every age

Fifty-nine paving brick and the styles 66 to seven.

Scientists the weight of from eight six pounds.

You breathe every hour acid gas to over $75,000.

Tucum fiber, leaflets of for the flaxen many" dolls.

Duplicates of by former service by the adjutant ington, D. C.

Dr. Felix Lozier, specialist, says blemishes are lifting shoes.

At Batum, laborers get to eight cents, pounds of bread.

Nineteen billion sages are United States, latest estimates.

More than 4,500,000 sive of the Red their living directly mental sources in

The bite of the tula, long popularly deadly poisonous, be little worse than

Separate Pullman clusive accommodation traveling alone are eral of the western

Cigarets made up ferent colors are among New York their cigarets to

The potential water of the streams estimated to be ter times that of

More than 14,000 war veterans are agriculture under the United States

The annual output vegetable canneries amounts to enough to fill long.

Phonograph records of leading men are copper discs, said and stored in the

By providing optical treatment English manufacturer greatly increased plant.

The crossing of common cattle as golia, Siberia animal more of the parent stock.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

CONTEST FOR WRITERS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

[illegible] you have been vic- [illegible] continued story when [illegible] nce of ever seeing [illegible] the magazine? It [illegible] veryone's life. You [illegible] request of a little [illegible] wrote to us to see [illegible] up the rest of the [illegible] possible."

[illegible] letter was a torn [illegible] old "New Third [illegible] ages are numbered [illegible] there is a lesson on [illegible] then an accented [illegible] the little fellows [illegible] It goes like this:

[illegible] tends' fol'low-ed [illegible] kness care'ful-ly [illegible] ed threat'en-ed

[illegible] words are sugges- [illegible] ings. That is the [illegible] story, when the words [illegible] author is trying [illegible] s are numbered in [illegible] way and just when [illegible] ing it stops. We [illegible] the little boy felt [illegible] good detectives we [illegible] the real story for [illegible] search, but don't you [illegible] be fun for him and [illegible] s if we had a contest [illegible] write the best end- [illegible] story which was [illegible] children's reader? [illegible] would like to have [illegible] anyone can find it, [illegible] meantime let's give the [illegible] by writing a per- [illegible] ending climax.

[illegible] time for you would-be [illegible] and real writers, and [illegible] who merely want to do [illegible] a youngster who will [illegible] satisfied until he knows [illegible] is found when they [illegible] must be in before the [illegible] December. The best one [illegible] published the second week of [illegible] by the editors of this paper [illegible] judges and we think you all ought to get some fun out of this.

Get your pencils, get the pensive mood and proceed!

The title in the book is "Pleasing Stories," but it should have been "Teasing Story," since there was no ending to it.

Who will be the lucky one to write the best denouement to the following:

PLEASING STORIES

1.—My little readers have all heard about ghosts, but I suppose they never saw one. A ghost is something that foolish people suppose to walk about at night.

2.—Now I need not tell you that there are no such things as ghosts, and nobody need ever expect to see one.

3.—People may meet with things they do not exactly understand. At night, amid the darkness, or by the light of the moon, they may fancy they see strange things.

4.—I will tell you one or two stories, which will show you how people may be deceived in this way.

5.—A boy went out to the barn, one night, to feed the horses. As he went in at the great door, something soft and white seemed to meet him. It then drew back, and came toward him again.

6.—He was frightened, and ran back. He looked again, and saw the white object moving to and fro. He fancied this to be a ghost, and thought it waved up and down, and seemed to threaten him.

7.—He ran to the house in a great fright. He told his father that there was a ghost in the barn; that it waved to and fro; that it was white, was as tall as a giant, and seemed to have horns as long as a man's arm.

8.—The father seized a club, his son Ben the pitchfork, John took the hoe, Eben the rake, and the mother, at their head, with broom in hand, marched out to the barn.

9.—They opened the great door, and put in a light, and carefully looked around.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

[illegible] sert thy self, and by and by [illegible] the world will come and lean on [illegible] thee!

[illegible] eek not praise of men; thereby [illegible] shall fal- shows cheat thee. Boldly be.

—Robert Bulwer Lytton ("Owen Meredith.")

INTERESTED IN EVERYTHING.

[illegible] agree with Bachelor Boy of W. [illegible] that teaching is a noble calling [illegible] many are not living up to the [illegible] standard the work demands. [illegible] been in the work eight years [illegible] know what the aim should be, yet [illegible] are merely teaching for a few [illegible] dollars. This class takes the [illegible] of least resistance and the chil- [illegible] would be better off if they [illegible] thrown in contact with them. [illegible] text-book knowledge is not suf- [illegible]

[illegible] think country Jake of W. Va. is [illegible] about education, but has hardly [illegible] strong enough. I know many [illegible] men and women who are un- [illegible] ated, but think how much more [illegible] could have done and how their [illegible] would have been enriched with [illegible] education. Life must be very [illegible] narrow, colorless for one who [illegible] nothing except the daily routine [illegible] think or talk about. One who [illegible] laborers have no need of ed- [illegible] must be lacking in vision [illegible] the spirit of democracy, to put [illegible] baldly.

[illegible] cloth is as strong as its weakest [illegible] and in a nation governing itself, [illegible] ation for all is very necessary. [illegible] s one thing that is wrong with [illegible] people, they do not use their [illegible] given right to the right kind of [illegible] ation and fail to use their think- [illegible] allowing themselves to see [illegible] through the eyes of some very dan- [illegible] factions.

So Bachelor Billy has taken to [illegible] a pie baker? Here's hoping [illegible] will never regret the step and that [illegible] will be happy.

Yes Naomi, I've read Grace Miller [illegible] books. They are good in a [illegible] but there's a sameness about [illegible] One knows when one sees the [illegible] books just what the story [illegible] like Zane Gray's books for [illegible] boldness of the scenes he depicts. [illegible] you ever read "Daddy Long [illegible] by Jean Webster? I think [illegible] like it. If I ever began telling [illegible] books I liked and why, I think [illegible] never get done, but almost be- [illegible] I like Dickens best and Lorna [illegible] is a book I read at least once [illegible] year.

[illegible] like I enjoy planning my [illegible] and its furnishings. As I've [illegible] planned to be an old maid [illegible] seems foolish, but I want a real [illegible] of my own some time. I get [illegible] of warming myself at other [illegible] fires.

I think I'm interested in every- [illegible] under the sun. Books, music, [illegible] of all kinds, horseback riding, [illegible] in her various forms. (Tom- [illegible], is there room on that log for [illegible], cooking, sewing, fancy work of [illegible] kinds, horses, dogs, everything, [illegible] to using a handsaw and hatchet [illegible] I can do as well as a man. I [illegible] drive a car and I play cards and [illegible] dance. There, I've done it! I see [illegible] be kept busy dodging the missiles [illegible] thrown in my direction. I can't help [illegible] and I'll have to confess I use [illegible] powder and have on occasions used [illegible] stick.

We're pining for that promised let- [illegible] Killy Phillip.

I agree with Just Plain Jim that [illegible] women are, as a rule, less charitable [illegible] among themselves and less loyal in [illegible] their friendships than men. They [illegible] are "catty" too; so Just Plain Jim [illegible] when the battle begins remember [illegible] you've a cousin in the fray.

Of course I believe in woman's suf- [illegible] frage and worked for it. I know [illegible] which party I believe in and why. [illegible] above all, we should have states- [illegible] men before party, and I split my [illegible] ticket if I think it best.

Do I know Reedy and Bear Run, Ky. Wonder? Well, I'll say so. My [illegible] first public appearance was at Bear [illegible] Run, but I was too young to remem- [illegible] ber much about it. They say I yelled [illegible] till I scared the horses. Your letter [illegible] was like a familiar face in a foreign [illegible] land. I met a gypsy at a carnival [illegible] this Summer. He had passed through [illegible] Reedy before I was born, but I felt [illegible] we were old friends. Do you know [illegible] me? I rather suspect you do, but [illegible] maybe you'd not want to claim ac- [illegible] quaintance with one who confesses [illegible] talking with a gypsy, for I remem- [illegible] ber we used to "stick up our noses" at them and were afraid of them.

If any of you began life July 21, 1893, won't you write? Yours on the way to tall timber to escape the coming storm.—Brown Fox.

ASKS FOR SHOWER.

I am trying to get among you all again. Of course you know I travel slowly, but I get there all the same. You cannot know how much I enjoy visiting with you all. Though I am chained to my bed, I am with you in mind. I wish I had something of interest to tell you all. I wish some of you could come and chat with me some evening.

Cold Winter will soon have us in his icy grasp, but I suppose you cousins who are blessed with good health do not mind King Winter like I do.

I am going to ask you to remember me again with cards and letters this Christmas, or with some old books or magazines. I am alone so much I am afraid I will get the habit of talking to myself.

With love to all the cousins.—Robert Brewer, Treetop, North Carolina.

CALL FOR OLD TIMERS.

After several years' silence I am again coming for a visit with the Merry-Go-Rounders. I used to write occasionally 10 or 15 years ago, yes, it is 20 I guess, since I began. I had a pin, but lost it. I suppose the younger folks think that we "old-timers" think only of the writers of long ago; but The Blade has some good material yet. I enjoy studying the letters, reading between the lines and looking beyond at the personality of the writers. There are those who will be remembered in after years for the good thoughts they have expressed.

I shall carry with me always the impressions gained through the letters of Olive Branch. She surely was foremost in "our day." Then there was New England Girl, Buckeye Schoolma'am, Pennemite Jake, Cherokee Girl, Mistagay, Aunt Eunice, Kansas Schoolma'am, Daisy of N. Y., Rip Van Winkle—oh, so many, and how we did roast Oregon Batch. Wonder if he quit reading The Blade to get rid of us. I was not old enough to read anything, but remember when the "Nasby Letters" came and the rest of the family read and discussed them. I wonder if Martha or anyone can tell us when the M. G. R. started. It was in The Blade when I was large enough to notice it, then I read it and finally wrote for it.

There have been a few times when we have dropped The Blade for a year or so for various reasons, but we always come back, and if this letter prompts other "old-timers" to come back for a call, be assured of a hearty welcome by at least one—Little Mountain Sister.

BROWN EYES FLASH AT JIM.

Here is an invitation inviting Just Plain Jim. Though you must have your notions, just please to come again. On your summary of women I have no fault to find. They are rather selfish natured and of determined mind. And I must say this lovely sex is fragile, frail and weak, for I am just a girl myself and knew whereof I speak.

As for men, I can't begin to name the generous traits possessed, but will let Plain Jim proclaim them as he could do it best.

Bobby, as to your choice of books we readily agree, but the way you view the women I really cannot see, how a man who's passed the voting age, in this enlightened land, thinks women's work is limited, I do not understand. You know "man works from sun to sun, but women's work is never done." Just tell me where you are, Bobby, and I'll surely be there too, won't it be grand and glorious without a thing to do? But sit around and rest ourselves. Oh what a merry note, with but one paltry chore a year, and that one but to vote. Please tell us where to enter in that sweet "haven of rest" and all of us will anchor there, ladies are surely blessed. Oh what a happy regiment we all will be to view, I guess you'll have to leave the place, there'll be no room for you.

So, Just Plain Jim, I've written this for your special pleasure. If you like poetry so well, just read this at your leisure.—Brown Eyes of Ohio.

Our Correspondents

A busy woman of Toledo, Illinois, likes to read but has very little time either to read or belong to a reading club. She suggests that we have a corner for book reviews in our page, and we think it would be a fine idea. In fact we have been trying for some time to get the readers interested in writing the reviews themselves in order to get everyone's point of view. It makes them twice as interesting. However, it is a suggestion worth considering, and we will see if we cannot introduce something along this line the first of the year.

Miss Lena Bennett has sent her address to us in accordance with the suggestion in this column recently. Now if Miss Beckner will send the article which Miss Bennett requested we will forward it at once.

You who are interested will be glad to know that the pattern has been sent in for the Ocean Wave quilt. We will try to run a sketch of it at the first possible opportunity.

Another request has come for directions for making "turf" counterpanes. Are the colors fast, and where can suitable thread be obtained? We wonder if the reader does not mean "tufted" counterpanes. We have already given directions for them. Perhaps someone will be glad to forward those directions or give us some idea about "turf" designs.

Two requests have come for Christmas card and letter showers: Mrs. Vick Withrow, Redhouse, Putnam Co., W. Va., and Mr. J. A. Withrow, same address. They are both elderly and not in very good health. Somebody who wants to do something pleasant for them has given us this opportunity.

Mr. A. H. Arnold has sent an answer to the request as to the whereabouts of the grave of Helen Hunt Jackson. He writes that when Helen Hunt Jackson lived in Colorado Springs she often went out to an elevation on the slope of Cheyenne Mountain, known as Inspiration Point, to sit and write. She requested that she be buried there and that visitors to her grave bring two stones and take one away.

She was buried as requested, but private individuals secured the land adjacent and charged to see the place. Her husband, disliking the idea of having such sentiment commercialized, had her body disinterred and placed in the cemetery. The place can be visited now for a small sum, but the stone pile does not grow any more. In truth I think souvenir hunters carry some away, says Mr. Arnold. When he was there 10 years ago, there were about four wagon loads, and as there was a quantity of stone in the vicinity, Helen Hunt Jackson was not asking anything difficult of her admirers.

Snatches From W. B.

Pebble of Iowa, I wish the same as you, that more folks would write from the wonderful state of Iowa. I have lived on a farm all my life and love farm life. Well, it's the same old story in the same old way, have I a twin, born Dec. 2, 1907?—Miss Betty of Iowa.

My birthday is Oct. 9, who is my twin? I said a speech Thanksgiving that I took from the Poets' Corner of The Blade. We save all the Poets' Corner. We had a box supper at school.—Augusta Parris.

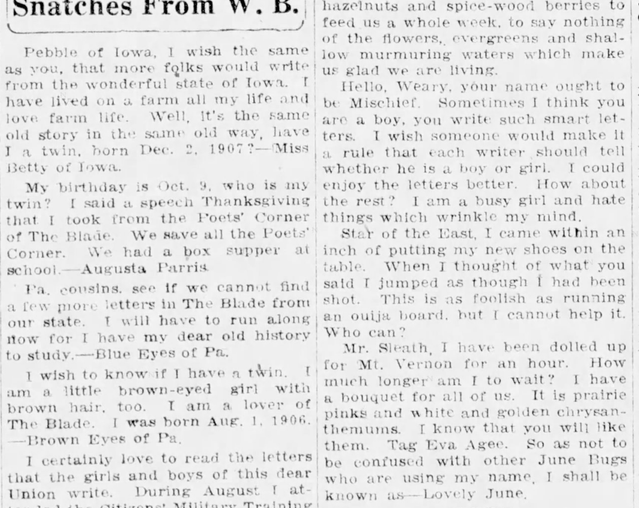
Pa, cousins, see if we cannot find a few more letters in The Blade from our state. I will have to run along now for I have my dear old history to study.—Blue Eyes of Pa.

I wish to know if I have a twin. I am a little brown-eyed girl with brown hair, too. I am a lover of The Blade. I was born Aug. 1, 1906. —Brown Eyes of Pa.

I certainly love to read the letters that the girls and boys of this dear Union write. During August I attended the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Custar, Michigan. I enjoyed the trip very much.—Farmer Boy of Illinois.

My grandfather was a Civil war veteran, Co. B, 4th Ohio Infantry. He was 79 years old Feb. 16, and still works on the farm.—Brown Eyes.

ART IN THE HOME



Christmas Tree Favors.

It is surprising how expensive favors can be. Yet they are as much a part of Christmas as the tree. However, it is not necessary to buy them already made, for if two or three of you gather around a big table you can make all you want in one evening.

Have a pair of shears for everybody, needles and thread, glue and paste and many colored papers.

An old candy box can be transformed in less than no time. Cut a pasteboard star big enough to cover the box top. Paste gold paper over it and glue the star to the lid of the box. This will look dressy on the tree, and inside the box you can put candied figs, dates, raisins, etc.

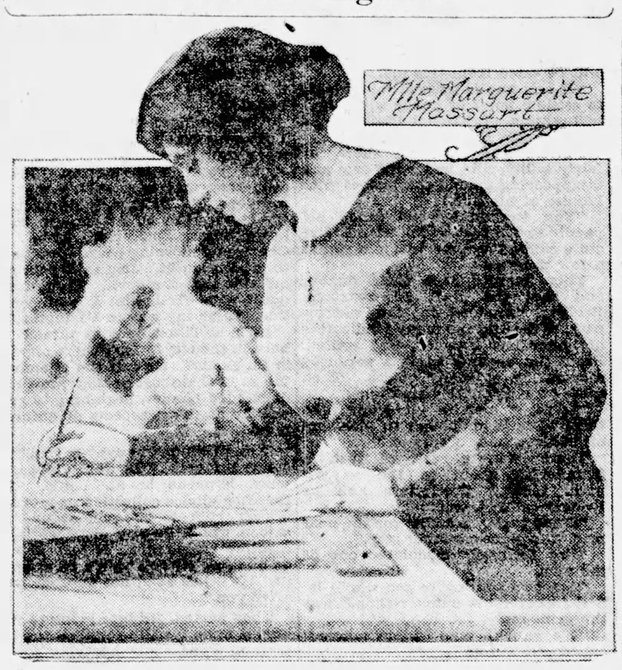
No tree is complete without a stocking. Red crinoline is attractive material. Fill with favors and a sprig of holly. The tiny gifts will show through and be ever so tempting.

Though little sticks of candy are difficult to supplant, try making a great big one of heavy white paper with shiny red stripes. Inside wrapped in different colored paper, put such favors as whistles, magnets, balls and jacks. Fold the paper neatly at one end of the stick and paste together with a Santa Claus sticker.

For the baby crochet a woolly ball in two shades. Stuff it with cotton with two or three jingle bells concealed inside. Crochet a cord on it.

Other ideas are sure to occur to you while you are working, and first thing you know you will have favors enough for everybody at practically no expense.

Becomes Engineer



—Copyright P. and A. Photos.

THE first Belgian woman to obtain high honors in engineering is Mlle. Marguerite Massart of Brussels. She is 22 years old and has obtained her diploma in engineering at the Brussels Free University, passing with highest honors. Her father and brother are both engineers. Mlle. Massart is shown working in her own studio.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Winds are swelling
Round our dwelling,
All day telling
Us their woe.
And at vesper
Frosts grow crisper,
As they whisper
Of the snow.
—Thomas Buchanan Read.

TAKES A STROLL.

Who said anything about hikes? What do you call 'em when you go by yourself? I call it a stroll! Anyway I went one day not long ago, and it was as rare as a day in June. The stroll was one grand sweet song. There was no end to the line of good things to eat which I found in the sweet smelling fields. I may go perfectly wild when Winter comes, but if I do, I hope Elf of the Hills, Farmer Lassie, Roderick Dhu, Billy, Curls, Ginger, Mick and about two dozen more of the cousins go will too. I'll tell the world. I found a place where there were enough grapes (black and blue), walnuts, hazelnuts and spice-wood berries to feed us a whole week, to say nothing of the flowers, evergreens and shallow murmuring waters which make us glad we are living.

Hello, Weary, your name ought to be Mischief. Sometimes I think you are a boy, you write such smart letters. I wish someone would make it a rule that each writer should tell whether he is a boy or girl. I could enjoy the letters better. How about the rest? I am a busy girl and hate things which wrinkle my mind.

Star of the East, I came within an inch of putting my new shoes on the table. When I thought of what you said I jumped as though I had been shot. This is as foolish as running an ouija board, but I cannot help it. Who can?

Mr. Sleath, I have been dolled up for Mt. Vernon for an hour. How much longer am I to wait? I have a bouquet for all of us. It is prairie pinks and white and golden chrysanthemums. I know that you will like them. Tag Eva Agee. So as not to be confused with other June Bugs who are using my name, I shall be known as—Lovely June.

POTATOES ROT IN FIELDS.

Knock-knock-knock. Why, it cannot be possible that everyone has left so easily. Guess I'll peek in. They are all whispering about something. I will venture in quietly. Who can that be? And all alone. Why, it is Bachelor Billy—just the one I wanted to see. I want to congratulate you.

Why, here are the twins. I will see what they have to say. Now we are triplets, huh. Felicia Bee and Just a Kid? I left my place once for Felicia Bee but she failed to show up. Just a Kid, there is nothing I like better than oranges, so when you come to Green Gables be sure to put a couple in your pocket.

Goodness, the fire feels good. When I left home, Green Gables was covered with snow. Can you imagine? We had our first snowstorm early in October. I am so glad that Aunt Martha has plenty of coal and wood for the fireplace. I tell you cousins that I shall spend most of my time here, for there isn't a mite of coal to be found around here.

Farmers, what luck have you had with your potatoes? The farmers around here have plowed their fields as the potatoes were all rotten, and other vegetables were almost as bad.

I have enjoyed all the letters. Keep on writing. My best wishes to you all including Aunt Martha and her good work. Will leave my place for Just a Kid. Love to all.—Anne of Green Gables.

QUESTION BOX FOR YOU.

Lonesome Charley, after reading your letter I could not stay away. You see I am in this race too, and I rather think I have it over you for I have two books of the different departments of the Household page. Just Folks and Ripling Rhymes, and lately I have been keeping the whole paper for the stories are so interesting one dislikes cutting them up. So I can go you one better.

Glen Naspa, I liked your letter and could not for the longest time think where I heard that name before. I know now. Where are Sago Lily and Nez Ta Bega, Glen Naspa?

Bobbie, I wonder if I know you? You know good books all right.

King Philip, you may be sure we were all glad to hear you were improving. Here's to your health.

I wonder if C. T. was not meant to be Q. T. (Cutie, you know) and that school one in Doddridge Co., about 30 years ago

How many of you cousin bookworms have read "Main Street" by Sinclair Lewis, or "This Freedom" by Hutchinnson?

What has become of Don Quixote? Is he so busy publishing that boys' magazine he cannot write us?

Anne of Green Gables, do you not think that Rilla of Ingleside, a very touching book? It surely plays with one's heartstrings. How I love that dear Bro. Walter. He is so real.

One more question and I will go. You who have read "Returned Empty" by Florence L. Barclay, the author of "The Rosary," what do you think of it? May I hear some one's opinion?—"Dere Mable."

REVIEWS BOOK FOR US.

I suppose I am a new one in this large circle, but I see a vacant place I would like to keep unless the Muse balks. With the corner of my eye I saw Bachelor Billy nervously grasping the arm of his chair lest his pretty little wife become jealous since I will sit next to him.

First of all, I must tell you about myself. I am 13 years old and am a junior at high school. We had a week off recently because of the teachers' institute and I feel quite invigorated.

I have just finished reading "To Have and To Hold" by Mary Johnston, and I find it a realistic representation of the early days of America—how out of a vast wilderness was created the powerful nation we have today. The story takes us back to the settlement of Jamestown, where English people did their utmost to make a lasting settlement. In these times of peaceful quietude, I doubt if any of us can fully realize the dangers our forefathers encountered in building the foundation of our country.

I am going to tell you a story. The other night when I went to bed, my head had scarcely touched the pillow when something awakened me. I dressed quickly, scurried out of my window and there I found a robin singing. He flew away and I followed him to a shady bower beneath a giant oak that stands on the summit of Linden hill. There I stood waiting until the brightest star in the eastern sky zigzagged through the air and finally disappeared. I noticed that its flight in script took the form of v-e-n-u-s. As my dream was ending, I whispered to the winds—"Ah, I have it, I am—Venus of the East.

Short and Sweet

June of Lonesome Cove says it nearly breaks her heart to have the cousins rave about their home states when they cannot possibly know what they are saying until they have visited the hills of old West Virginia.

First it is the hills of Pa., and then W. Va., and then somewhere else, until we poor folks who live in a state as flat as a griddle, feel entirely left out of it. That is, we are supposed to feel that way, but wait until you visit us—! We live in the grandest state in the Union! Anyway, even if we tease you it is a jolly good feeling to like what you have best. Patriotism is one of the most commendable qualities anyone can have. When you are true to your home, true to your state, you are apt to be as enthusiastically true to your country, and we believe that Americans can show the world. Clemenceau may rave, Russia may be scheming to revolt with Germany, the Turks may be dangerous. It is up to you children to FIND OUT as much as you can about your country and other countries, so you can take the reins intelligently when you are old enough.

Love your home best. Love your state best. Love your country best and really love it.

Most of the teachers are of the opinion that "it is just grand to have a bunch of merry-hearted children in their care." That and more. It is a tremendous responsibility. A child's temper is dormant, as a rule, until some other person brings it out. They can be taught many good things beside the lesson. Being at a receptive age they will probably never forget what they learn under your care.

Recently your Aunt Martha was asked to make a speech on typographical errors. It gets to be an obsession, you know, and maybe some day she will tell you some of the funny things that happen. You know about all the others—one of them was discovered by one of our bright-eyed cousins. Cutie signed her name Q. T. and asked the cousins to guess who she was. The printing in the paper read G. T., but she was recognized just the same. We are proud of our clever and observing boys and girls on this page. One of the men who sets type for the letters says the country boys and girls are ten times as smart as ones who live in the city. Hurray for us!

A Hoosier friend is so busy thinking of her Christmas preparations that she supposes we will all be too busy to write much until the holidays are over, but you ought to see the letters coming in. Christmas spirit seems to be an inspiration. A Hoosier Friend has a birthday Jan. 2. Has she a twin?

Happy Mountain Boy, what on earth are you doing to stay away from us so long? Hustle back here or we will get after you, like we did King Philip and Bachelor Billy.

Black Eye Pick-a-Pie from West Virginia wants Betty to come again and tell about the captured bees. (Secret—her eyes are blue.)

Maggie Chambers wants Grinny of Ohio to know that she is her twin. That almost calls for another letter, don't you thing, Grinny?

Clarie Lambert has been thinking of telling us about her crippled friend (Miss Mary P. Stowers, Sweetland, W. Va.), for a long time and now that Christmas is so near she thinks this is a good time to ask us for a card and letter shower for her. The poor child has had a great deal of trouble, her mother and father are both dead, also her sister, and Mary cannot walk, so we know you will be glad to write her a cheerful letter for Christmas. Clarie leaves her place to Billy's Pie Baker.

Is it terribly poor taste for Aunt Martha to beg you to read her story this week? She has to risk it, for she wants you all to join the contest. Since you are all so good at exercising the pen, now is your chance. Hurry up and get your story in—everyone has an equal chance, and this is going to be fun.

Mixing With Martha

Cecils.

Two cups cold meat chopped fine, yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful butter, two tablespoonsful bread crumbs; one teaspoonful onilon juice, one teaspoonful salt, a little pepper. Put all together in a frying pan and stir until very hot; let cool; form into balls; dip in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs and fry in hot lard.

Oyster Stew.

Heat one quart of milk to the boiling point and add one quart of oysters; season with salt, pepper and butter; cook until the edges of the oysters begin to curl. Serve hot.

Saute Oysters.

Season bread crumbs with salt and pepper; roll oysters in crumbs, dip in melted butter and saute on a hot griddle.

Baked Clam Chowder.

(Enough for eight.) Three dozen clams; two medium sized onions; one good sized loaf of bread; two quarts cold boiled potatoes, sliced fine. Chop the clams quite fine, also the onions; soak bread in juice of clams; first put a layer of potatoes sliced thin in a six-quart pan (agate is best), then a layer of the chopped clams and onions; season with butter, salt and pepper; then cover with the soaked bread, crumbled fine. Make three layers in this way, then pour boiling water on; shake so it will go all through and be quite wet, say a quart or so; cover; put in a very hot oven; bake fast for one hour or more. It will just boil if the oven is kept good and hot. If this is not strong enough of the clams, use less potatoes and bred next time.

Lazy Roast.

Two and one-half pounds chuck rib of beef, one can peas, one large carrot, one medium sized onion cut fine, one teaspoonful vinegar, one tablespoonful bread crumbs, one tablespoonful tapioca, one tablespoonful salt, one teaspoonful cloves. Put in casserole, cover and bake five hours. One hour before serving add one cup of water.

Address all letters written to the Household page to Martha Holden, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

POETS' CORNER

The Soldier's Dream of Home

BY CAMPBELL.

Our bugles sang truce,—for the night-cloud had lowered,
And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky;
And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered,
The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die.

When reposing that night on my pallet of straw,
By the wolf-scaring fagot that guarded the slain,
At the dead of the night a sweet vision I saw,
And thrice ere the morning I dreamed it again.

Methought from the battle-field's dreadful array,
Far, far I had roamed on a desolate track;
'Twas Autumn,—and sunshine arose on the way,
To the home of my fathers, that welcomed me back.

I flew to the pleasant fields, traversed so oft
In life's morning march, when my bosom was young;
I heard my own mountain goats bleating aloft,
And knew the sweet strain that the corn-reapers' sung.

Then pledged we the wine-cup, and fondly I swore
From my home and my weeping friends never to part;
My little ones kissed me a thousand times o'er,
And my wife sobbed aloud in her fullness of heart.

Stay, stay with us,—rest, thou art weary and worn,
And fain was their war-broken soldier to stay;
But sorrow returned with the dawning of morn,
And the voice in my dreaming ear melted away.

The Blind Boy's Thoughts of Heaven

BY HAWKS.

It was a blessed Summer's day;
The flowers bloomed, the air was mild;
The little birds poured forth their lay,
And everything in nature smiled.

In pleasant thought I wandered on
Beneath the deep wood's ample shade,
Till suddenly I came upon
Two children who had thither strayed.

Just at an aged birch-tree's foot
A little boy and girl reclined.
His hand in hers she gently put—
And then I saw the boy was blind.

The children knew not I was near;
A tree concealed me from their view;
And all they said I well could hear,
And I could see all they might do.

"Dear Mary," said the poor blind boy,
"That little bird sings very long:
"Say, do you see him in his joy,
"And is he pretty as his song?"

"Yes, Edward, yes," replied the maid,
"I see the bird on yonder tree."
The poor child sighed and gently said,
"Sister, I wish that I could see.

"The flowers, you say, are very fair,
"And bright green leaves are on the trees,
"And pretty birds are singing there—
"How beautiful for one who sees!

"Yet I the fragrant flowers can smell,
"And I can feel the green leaf's shade,
"And I can hear the notes that swell
"From those dear birds that God has made.

"So, Sister, God to me is kind,
"Though sight, alas! He has not given;
"But tell me, are there any blind
"Among the children up in Heaven?"

"No, no, dear brother, there all see;
"But why ask me a thing so odd?"
"O Mary, He's so good to me,
"I thought I'd like to look at God."

Ere long disease his hand had laid
On that dear boy, so meek and mild;
His widowed mother wept and prayed
That God would spare her sightless child.

He felt her warm tears on his face,
And said, "O! never weep for me;
"I'm going to a bright, bright place,
"Where Mary says that God I'll see.

"And you will come, and Mary too;
"But mother dear, when you come there,
"Tell Edward, mother, that it's you—
"You know I never saw you here!"

He spoke no more, but sweetly smiled,
Until the final blow was given;
When God took up the poor blind child,
And opened first his eyes—in Heaven.

Grandmother

Outlived her usefulness? Nay, oh, nay!
Never let grandmother even dream
She could better be spared from her home today
Than in days when her hair wore its youthful gleam.

Nay, though her hands, once so plump and strong,
Grow thin and weak, cannot labor now;
Nay, though the life battle fought so long
Has left deep scars on her aged brow.

Who so willing, when mamma is weary,
To hush the baby upon her breast
With old-time lullabies, quaint and cheery,
Till it lies in peaceful, slumbrous rest?

Straight to grandma goes wayward Willie,
When rough runs the waves of his young life's sea,
She steers him straightly, "will he, nill he,"
Into the port where he ought to be.

Madcap Nellie sits sweetly serious,
Plying her needle by grandmama's chair;
Strong, indeed, is the charm mysterious
Holding the mischief so quietly there.

Ah, grandma's work can be done by her only!
There's a niche that only her chair can fill;
There's a void in the home, that is dark and lonely,
When grandmama's loving voice is still.

American Birthdays

Dec. 15, 1733—Samuel Johnston, governor of North Carolina.

Dec. 16, 1861—Lillian Russell, singer and actress.

Dec. 17, 1817—Henry Worthington, pump inventor.

Dec. 18, 1835—Lyman Abbott, theologian and author.

Dec. 19, 1865—Minnie Maddern Fiske, actress.

Dec. 20, 1824—Calvert Vaux, landscape architect.

Dec. 21, 1829—Laura D. Bridgman, famous blind deaf mute.

Chicago maintains 45 day nurseries where working mothers may take their children for care while they are at work.

The Barefoot Boy

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

Blessings on thee, little man—
Barefoot Boy, with cheek of tan!
With thy turned up pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy—
I was once a Barefoot Boy!
Prince thou art—the grown up man
Only is Republican.
Let the million-dollared ride!
Barefoot, trudging at his side,
Thou hast more than he can buy
In the reach of ear and eye—
Outward sunshine inward joy;—
Blessings on thee, Barefoot Boy.
Oh, for boyhood's painless play,
Sleep, that wakes in laughing day,
Health that mocks the doctor's rules,
Knowledge never learned in schools;
Of the wild-bee's morning chase,
Of the wild-flower's time and place;
Flight of fowl, and habitude
Of the tenants of the wood;
How the tortoise bears his shell,
How the woodchuck digs his cell,
And the ground-mole sinks his well;
How the robin feeds her young,
How the oriole's nest is hung;
Where the whitest lilies blow,
Where the freshest berries grow,
Where the ground-nut trails his vine,
Where the wood-grape's clusters shine;
Of the black wasp's cunning way,
Mason of his walls of clay;
Of the architectural plans
Of gray-hornet artisans!—
For, eschewing books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy,
Blessings on thee, Barefoot Boy!

Cheerily, then, my little man,
Live and laugh as boyhood can!
Though the flinty slopes be hard,
Stubble-speared the new mown sward,
Every morn shall lead thee through
Fresh baptism of the dew;
Every evening, from thy feet,
Shall the cool wind kiss the heat:
All too soon these feet must hide
In the prison cells of pride,
Lose the freedom of the sod—
Like a colt's, for work be shod
Happy if their track be found
Never on forbidden ground;
Happy if they sink not in
Quick and treacherous sands of sin.
Ah! that thou couldst know thy joy,
Ere it passe, Barefoot Boy!

Little Boy Blue

BY EUGENE FIELD.

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and staunch he stands,
And the little tin soldier is red with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands.

Time was when the little toy dog was new,
And the soldier was passing fair;
Ah! that was the time our little boy blue,
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now, don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise;"
And he toddled off, to his trundle bed,
And dreamed of his pretty toys.

But, while he was dreaming, an angel song
Wakened our little boy blue—
Ah! the years are many, the years are long
But the little toy friends are true!

Aye! faithful to little boy blue they stand,
Each, in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
And the smile of a little face.

And they wonder, while waiting the long years through,
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of little boy blue,
Since he kissed them, and put them there.

Household Hints

Soak chocolate stains in kerosene and wash in cold water.

Scallop shrimps just as you would oysters.

Omelet and creamed peas go very well together.

A dry sponge will remove the lint from clothing.

Serve Neufchatel cheese as a luncheon dish with stuffed dates and mayonnaise.

Custards should always be cooked over hot water; never let the water boil.

If your boiled frosting has cooked too long, beat a lump of butter into it.

After jelly roll cake has been rolled, to keep firm, roll in a cloth.

If the stove is painted with aluminum paint, it will not need renewing for a year.

Equal parts of cooked carrots and string beans are good served in a rich cream sauce.

Jelly should be kept in a cool, dark place, as a bright light may cause it to fade.

Thin? Run-down? Sure Way to Get Right Weight

Increase Your Red-Blood-Cells. That's the Sure Way! S. S. S. Builds Blood-Cells; This Means Strength!

Do you know why insurance companies refuse to insure a great many men because they are under weight? Simply because to be under weight

often proves low fighting-power in the body. It often means you are minus nerve-power, minus red-cells in your blood, minus health, minus energy, minus vitality. It is serious to be minus, but the moment you increase the number of your red-blood-cells, you begin to become plus. That's why S. S. S., since 1826 has meant to thousands of underweight men and women, a plus in their strength. Hollow cheeks fill out. You stop being a calamity-looker. You inspire confidence. Your body fills to the point of power, your flesh becomes firmer, the age lines that come from thinness disappear, you look younger, firmer, happier, and you feel it, too, all over your body. More red-blood-cells! S. S. S. will build them. Ladies and gentlemen, a peaky, bony face doesn't make you look very important or pretty, does it? Take S. S. S. It contains only pure vegetable medicinal ingredients. S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores in two sizes. The larger size bottle is the more economical.

S.S.S. *makes you feel like yourself again*

KINGS OF THE MISSOURI

By Hugh Pendexter

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(Continued From Last Week.)

"As the challenged person he chooses pistols. Sacrilege!" snapped Papa.

"I do not care. Let it be pistols. Only let's go to business."

"My friend, be patient. You shall soon face him. It is not because I fear for you with pistols that I grieve. It is because you blundered and played into their hands. When all was so prettily staged for clean knife-play. Bar! Honor is more easily satisfied these days. But there were times when one did not have to wait a year to see the knife-fight. Well, well. Let us get along with it. Perhaps some time we shall deserve better. We go at once. The moon is up. It will be light enough to exchange shots."

CHAPTER III

The Duel.

It lacked an hour of midnight when Jim Bridger locked the Washington avenue store and walked down to the river front. He was about to leave the city for another year in the mountains, and there was no guarantee he would ever return. There were many forgotten graves along the Missouri and its tributaries. Bridger meditated calmly on the possible vicissitudes of the season ahead, and knew that for a certain percentage of his mountain men this would be the last trip to the Rockies.

He had halted close to the river and found himself staring through the soft moonlight at Bloody Island. The island, famous as a dueling ground for the hot spirits of the time who would not be satisfied with anything short of a rival's blood, always fascinated him. As a boy he knew its history. Often he had wandered over it and paused to rest in the shade of the huge cottonwood which had stood there a sturdy tree long before St. Charles, Petite Cote, began life as the first settlement on the Missouri, or two years before St. Louis had its beginning.

Bridger was thirteen years old and supporting himself and his sister with his ferry-boat when Thomas H. Benton, "Old Bullion," and Charles Lucas fought two duels on the island, Lucas being killed. Six years later Joshua Barton, a brother of the first United States senator from Missouri, was killed by Thomas Rector under the cottonwood. And could he have read the future for the period of but four months he would have known that Major Thomas Biddle, paymaster of the United States army, and Congressman Spencer Pettis were to kill each other, the range being but five feet.

As he was recalling the historic encounters, and many others of lesser notoriety, he was disturbed by the dipping of paddles and the appearance of a long dugout making for the island. His spell vanished and he would have left the levee had he not observed that the canoe was filled with men. The hour, the number of men in the twenty-five footer, told him that only one errand could call them to Bloody Island. He stayed his steps and stared after them curious to witness the finale of the affair. A second canoe shot into the moonlight, but this was smaller than the other and seemed to contain but two men. From the forward canoe a deep voice bawled:

"American Fur ag'in' th' world!"

This sentiment was loudly cheered. Bridger, who was gathering himself to give the aristocratic A. F. C. the fight of its life, walked back to the water's edge and frowned thoughtfully as he watched the progress of the second craft.

"There's going to be a fight. First canoe's plumb full of A. F. C. men. Them two most likely are Opposition men. They oughter have some one sorter to look after them. I'd hate to be the only stranger on the island in a crowd of A. F. C. men if any blood was to be spilled. I ain't got the time but I reckon I'll drop over an' just see how it works out."

Searching up and down the levee he soon found a small dugout and with an improvised paddle made for the end of the island.

Bridger was now beginning to be recognized as the foremost mountain man of his time. He had been schooled by General Ashley, and had trapped and explored every tributary of the Platte and Yellowstone with such men as Lucien B. Maxwell, Carson and Jim Baker. He was old in the ways of the plains and mountains before he became one of the heads of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. He had been present at the attack on the villages of the treacherous Aricaras in the Spring of 1823, the first campaign against trans-Mississippi Indians conducted by a United States army, when Ashley and his veterans joined forces with General Atkinson and his "Missouri Legion." The A. F. C. would gladly buy his services, being especially troubled and incensed because he followed his old chief's example of taking trappers to the mountains without depending upon the goodwill of the natives, or on settled trading posts. The powerful organization was now prepared to fight him at his own game by sending companies of men to dog his steps compete with him at every turn; and in doing this the A. F. C. admitted his worth as a trader and advertised their fear of him as an opponent.

Bridger this night was on the eve of a battle royal for beaver, but he had no thought except for the fight between unknown men on Bloody Island. The sentiment from the leading canoe, revealing the men were A. F. C. sympathizers, made him keen to follow and see that the minority received fair play. Landing at the nose of the island he pulled up his canoe. Then with a mastery of woodcraft that would have made an Indian jealous he threaded his way toward the opening where the duels were always fought. Before he reached the spot he caught the sound of voices, one in particular being raised most blantly.

"That would be Tilton," he muttered. "Owned by the A. F. C. body an' soul, if he happens to have any such thing."

"I'm running this show!" Tilton shouted as Bridger reached the end of the bush growth and stood unobserved in the shadows and watched the moon-lighted scene.

"A thousand pardons, m'sieu," remonstrated a soft voice. "But behold, you will run on to my knife if you fail in courtesy to M'sieu Lander."

"The devil! Young Lander, who wanted a job with me!" muttered Bridger. "Wouldn't go to the mountains along of leaving his girl. Now he takes a chance on losing his life—an' all of a pleasant evening. He must have some spirit. Mebbe I misjudged him."

"Mister Phinny, as th' challenged party, has said pistols," began Tilton.

"To be sure. Behold, it is his right," broke in Papa Clair. "But the distance and the positions are not for you to name. We will toss a coin for position, and we will decide between us how far apart they shall stand."

"Oh, let's have it over with," grumbled Lander. "Give me a pistol and stand the skunk before me. If he isn't near enough I'll go after him."

"You'll find me near enough to put a ball through your heart, or my name ain't Malcom Phinny," jeered the other principal.

"Phinny?" mused Bridger. "The same who went to bring down the Pawnee trade to Cabanne's, found them away on a war-path and stole their corn, and made them believe it was our men."

"I reckon they don't want any of our fight," sneered one of Phinny's adherents from the edge of the grove.

"Pardon! Does m'sieu want to fight?" politely inquired Papa Clair, running toward the group in the shadows.

"Keep that sticker 'way from my ribs!" frantically yelled the man.

"Come back here, Papa. This is growing into a joke. That swarthy dog doesn't want to fight. Hurry or they'll be swimming back to the city," called out Lander.

"My man will fight at fifteen paces," snarled Tilton.

"Very well. It is most excellent to find he will fight at all," said Papa Clair. "If one stands where M'sieu Tilton is standing, and one here in my tracks, the light will be equal and M'sieu can place his man without tossing the coin."

"Not by a —— sight!" growled Tilton. Then with a vicious laugh: "This is for blood. Kep yer Frenchy perliteness to yerself. We'll toss a coin. The winner picks any spot in the openin' he wants to an' t'other man must face him. Hi, Dillings! Step out here an' flip a coin."

Bridger gave a low, amused laugh at the bald-faced plan to do murder. Papa Clair spat with a hissing noise and ominously objected:

"Be careful, M'sieu Tilton. Be very careful. Not M'sieu Dillings. He has the prejudice. He has said he did not believe my man wanted the fight. We do not trust him. No."

"Well, I can't toss it; neither can ye toss it; neither can Phinny nor Lander. Name any one ye want to," affably replied Tilton.

"But you are all of the same," protested Clair. "Let them stand as I said with the light fair for both."

"Yes keep on backin' water an' there won't be enough light to fight by," warned a voice from the shadows.

"We know our rights. Ye ain't new to this game, Papa Clair," gravely said Tilton. "I insist on th' coin bein' flipped. Name any man on this island; we'll be satisfied an' never make a yip; only be quick."

"You know well we have no friends here," replied Clair savagely. "You bring a crowd of men. We two are here alone."

"And only one of you is going back," taunted Phinny.

"Dog! Defiler of the sacred dueling-ground! Nom de Dieu! It is more the murder trap!" shrilly cried Clair.

"Name some one or Dillings shall toss th' coin," peremptorily announced Tilton.

"Wouldn't that be pretty raw, Tilton?" drawled Bridger, moving from the bushes.

The deep silence evidenced how greatly his intrusion had jolted the men. Before any one spoke or made a move he advanced into the opening and inquired, "Will I do, Papa Clair?"

"The devil would do, rather than any of these A. F. C. men," cried Clair. "I can't see you well, m'sieu. Your voice is that of some one I have known and liked. You can't be an A. F. C. man. Give your name."

"Jim Bridger. Do I suit?"

"To the sky and ground!" enthusiastically exclaimed Lander.

"Holy blue! Better than an angel!" cried Papa Clair.

"Hold on a minute!" yelled Tilton, still nonplused but realizing he must say something. "I reckin it ain't just reg'lar for a' outsider to come crowding like this. How many yer men hiding back there?"

"Never you mind my men, you 'Ricaree-hearted skunk. You and your rotten crowd won't be hurt if you don't try any dirty work. All ready? Here goes." The coin glittered in the moonlight. Phinny called out anxiously.

"You lost," announced Bridger.

"How do we know that?" cried Tilton.

Bridger stood beside him in two strides. The spectators could not see just what took place, but all could hear Bridger say:

"You heard me say that your man lost the call. What do you mean by your words? You making off to throw doubt 'bout my honesty? Quick!"

"No, no, Mister Bridger. I spoke afore I thought," gasped Tilton.

"Some time some one will get fussed up an' you won't have time to think," somberly warned Bridger. "Lander, choose your position. You can stand and face anywhere you will."

According to Tilton's own terms Lander could have selected a position in the shadows of the bushes and compelled his man to stand in the bright moonlight. Tilton expected him to take the advantage, especially when Papa Clair repeated Tilton's words, "This is for blood." Lander hesitated a moment, not that he purposed seeking any undue advantage but solely to make Phinny and his followers squirm.

"Don't sweat any more, Phinny," he called out. "I will stand here, facing Tilton. Measure the ground."

"An' I'll stand over here near my old friends, Dillings an' others, all good A. F. C. men," chuckled Bridger, crossing to the sullen group.

"Ah, now we have a decent fight. Only with the knife it would be much cleaner. If m'sieu even now wishes to change and fight with the knife my man will not object. But of course not at the present distance."

"No, no," snarled Phinny, taking a pistol from Tilton and gripping it nervously.

Tilton stepped off the distance, Papa Clair mincing along at his side to see he did not make it more than fifteen paces.

"Stand here, Phinny," Tilton gruffly called. "Shall I give the word, Clair?"

"My friend, M'sieu Bridger, is better to give the word. No one objects?"

Tilton bit his lips but did not object. Bridger was to be reckoned with in more ways than one. In a physical contest there was no one between the Missouri and the Rockies who could make him hold back from trouble. He was one who never forgot a friend or an enemy. His powerful personality, despite his lack of years, already was registering on St. Louis. He typed the ideals of the fur trade that existed before the A. F. C. made its headquarters in St. Louis in 1822.

"I'm willin'. It's only a matter o' countin'," sullenly replied Tilton.

"Ah, men count, and men count," ironically murmured Clair. "If M'sieu Bridger has the great politeness to favor us."

Bridger strode to a position midway between the two men, halting just out of line of their fire, and humorously remarked:

"I didn't come for the job. But if you all say I must, why, I must."

Suddenly wheeling to face the men lined up along the bushes he hooked his fingers in his belt and there was no humor now in his voice as he warned:

"I'll kill any man or men who break in on this game." Then to the duelists: "I shall slowly count three. After the word three you can fire."

"And I hold my knife by the tip. My eyes are watching M'sieu Tilton," added Papa Clair.

"Yer s'picious!" growled Tilton, edging away from his principal. "Give the word an' let's have it over with."

"Make ready. Are you both ready?" called out Bridger sharply.

"Ready here," snarled Phinny.

"Ready," quietly called out Lander.

"One—two — three," slowly and distinctly counted Bridger.

Phinny fired while the last word was being uttered, his ball whistling by Lander's ear. An instant later Lander fired, and his opponent half turned, remained motionless for a moment, then slumped down on his knees and rolled over.

Bridger started toward him, wathfully crying:

"The miserable cur, to fire before he got the word!"

Tilton reached the prostrate figure first and tore oupen his shirt, and cried out:

"Plumb through th' heart!"

Bridger came to a halt. All the others stool like stumps for a count of five. Then Dillings' voice croaked:

"The devil's to pay for this. Can't kill an A. F. C. man like that?"

With a harsh laugh of triumph Papa Clair jeered:

"M'sieu is much in the mistake. The A. F. C. men can be killed just like that."

There was an uneasy stirring by the bushes, and the metallic click of a pistol being cocked brought Bridger's hands from his belt, holding two pistols; and he warned:

"A fair fight on Lander's part. A try at murder on Phinny's part. Had he killed Lander I should have killed him for firing before the word was given. All stay where you are till we're afloat, or more'n one corpse will be toted from this place."

"If any one is grieved and wishes to settle a point of honor with me, I will remain. I, Etienne Clair, an old man," began Papa.

But Bridger cut him short, by fairly taking him under his arm and disappearing among the bushes with Lander at his side.

"You two take your canoe an' paddle to the foot of the island. I've got a canoe there an' will join you in a few minutes."

They jumped into their dugout and shot the craft down-stream. Bridger remained in the narrow path, over which so many vindicators of honor had traveled, and waited. From the opening came a confused murmuring of many voices. Then some on passionately cried out:

"Is three men to git away like that? It's light 'nough to pick 'em off in th' canoe. Come on!"

There was a rush of feet, a floundering about in the narrow path, then a precipitate halt as Bridger coldly warned:

"Stand back. A bullet for the next man who comes another step."

"Jim Bridger!" ejaculated one of the men.

"An' he's waiting to see who'll be first to enter his butcher-shop," was the grim reply.

"We want to take Phinny across," called out Tilton.

"No hurry in his case. Stick where you are for a few minutes.

With this warning Bridger noiselessly slipped into cover and swiftly retreated to the shore and peered down-stream. The dugout was not in sight. He waited a couple of minutes for good measure, and then announced:

"I'll count twenty, slow-like, then the path is open."

The men waited for him to commence counting. But he had ducked into the bushes and was following the path which skirted the shore, and soon came to where he had left his canoe. Holding their dugout stationary by grasping some overhanging branches Papa Clair and Lander were waiting for him. Pushing off his canoe and leaping in he softly cautioned:

"Git work out of your paddles. They're skunks, but there's a full dozen of 'em; an' a bullet from a coward's gun might kill the bravest man that ever lived."

He led the way and it was not until they were nearing the levee that they discerned the other dugout slowly making the crossing. As they landed and hurriedly walked up the levee Bridger said: "This man Dillings 'lowed the'd be trouble. I reckon he was right so far as our young friend is mixed in it, Papa."

"It was a fair fight. No one can bother him," said Clair.

"He won't be bothered by the law but he'll be a marked man so long as that band of wolves feels fretted over tonight's work. Some day he'll turn up missing. Mebbe not tomorrow or next day, but soon. He must quit town for a spell if he wants to keep on living."

"I must see some one before I quit town," said Lander, his mind in a whirl.

"All right. You oughter know your own business best. But the chances is you'll never grow up an' die an' leave her a widder. But that's your game."

"M'sieu Bridger is right as he always is right," sighed Paper Clair. "If they had fought with knives no one would make trouble. If those who want to pick quarrels would come out in the open like men you should stay and meet them one by one, always choosing knives, as you would be the challenged party. But a shot in the dark, a knife-thrust while you sleep! Bah, the savages! My young friend you must leave St. Louis."

"He must go tonight," added Bridger.

"Go? Where to?" asked Lander.

"Up or down the river," retorted the old man.

"With no work ahead of him an' probably without much money," mused Bridger. "No; that won't do. They could trail him easy an' find the killing better down-river than right here in St. Louis. This is the best way; go across country an' make St. Charles by morning. Some of my men are there, waiting for the rest of the band to join 'em. Etienne Prevost is there with a keelboat. He'll take the boat up to Lexington an' some of the men will keep abreast of him with the mules. The mules are for the band at Lexington who are to go overland while Prevost takes the boat on up to Fort Pierre. You can go on the keelboat from St. Charles to Lexington, or you can stick along with the men driving the mules. By the time you reach Lexington you'll have made up your mind whether you'll stick to the boat an' go to Fort Pierre, or make straight for the mountains with the land party. I shall ride cross-country an' join or catch up with the land party at Lexington. Once in the mountains all A. F. C. influence this side of judgment day can't make you budge, but mebbe a Injun will dance your scalp."

"If I must go, I must," sighed Lander. "I'll start at once, but I must write a letter first—and get it delivered."

"I'll act for you, my friend," promptly offered Papa Clair. "Holy blue! What is to become of me after you are gone? No more evening lessons . . . . Yet behold, you know about all I can teach. No more evening walks down by Chouteau's old grist-mill. I have lived my day."

"I'll be back inside of two years if I'm lucky," lugubriously consoled Lander.

"Too much talk," snapped Bridger. That gang has landed. Not knowing when they may strike your trail. Git about your letter-writing. Pretty soon they may be combing the city for you. I'll hitch a mule back of my store. I'm off at once to make Lexington. You can make St. Charles by morning easy. Don't stop to git any outfit. Just take your gun an' ride like the devil. Prevost will outfit you. Tell him I sent you—that I'm on my way to Lexington."

"Would Tilton dare to attack me here in the city? Isn't there any law in St. Louis? Or can the friends of the A. F. C. do just as they want to?" demanded Lander, beginning to grow wrathy at the prospects of enforced flight.

"Oh, Tilton isn't anybody fool," assured Bridger. "He won't appear in what happens in St. Louis. But there's a choice collection of murderers an' robbers hanging around his saloon who'll do any dirty work for a prime beaverskin. If they slip up on the job Tilton's won't be dragged in. He'll just send out another gang after you."

They parted, Bridger going to procure a mule for the fugitive, the latter and Papa Clair hurrying to the Market street room. Here Lander wrote a long letter, explaining his plight and vowing his undying love, and pleading for Miss Susette to wait for him. While he wrote, Papa Clair laid out his rifle and trappings. With a long-drawn sigh Lander finished, sanded and sealed the missive and handed it to Papa Clair, and was asking his friend how he proposed to deliver it unsuspected by Hurry-Up Parker, when the old man stuffed the letter inside his coat, clutched Lander by the arm and with his free hand extinguished the light.

"The devil!" faintly ejaculated Lander, rubbing his eyes in the darkness.

"No, men. On the stairs," softly whispered Papa.

"Tilton?" whispered Lander, fumbling round and securing his rifle and slipping on his belt, powder-horn and other hunting accoutrements.

"No such luck. Men sent by him. Men he will wash his hands of if they blunder. They're working for blood-money. Stand here with me behind the door."

They leaned against the wall and listened. Till now Lander had heard nothing. With his ear to the wall he fancied he caught the sound of soft footsteps stealing to the door. Papa Clair caught him by the ear and dragged down his head and murmured:

"There are twelve or more—only six apiece. I hear some still coming up the stairs. When they come in keep behind me. We must get into the hall and put out the light."

"We can go down the back way."

"Much better. I see your head is clear. They will be sure to have men posted at the bottom of the front stairs. Now be ready."

An audible shuffling outside the door heralded the coming attack. There followed a few seconds of silence; then Lander jumped spasmodically as a volley of heavy balls riddled the panels of the door, smashed in the wall beyond and shattered the window. With the discharge of firearms there came a rush of heavy bodies against the none-too-strong door, and in swept the mob of professional killers. The one light in the hall burned dimly and was at the top of the stars some twenty feet away. It barely dispelled the thick gloom of the room.

The first two men in were now at the bed, stabbing furiously. One man wheeled and blundered into the couple crouching behind the door waiting for a chance to dart into the hall. The blunderer screamed and fell writhing to the floor. Papa Clair dived into the group, horribly active and efficient. Lander with his rifle in one hand and knife in the other kept behind him.

Instantly the room was choked with yells and curses. Blows were showered on the two at random, and Lander's upraised rifle proved an excellent buckler. Some of the blows, blindly bestowed, fell on the intruders. Pistols were discharged at close range, but the darkness of the room prevented accuracy of execution.

Neither Clair nor Lander had time to distinguish individuals. With their eyes more accustomed to the darkness they made out a frantic mass of milling men, and thrust their knives at random where they found their way blocked by the surging bodies.

"To the door!" yelled Lander to recall Papa Clair from his Berserk rage.

The old man remembered their purpose was to escape and shifted his advance, swinging his knife in an arc before him and leaving it for his pupil to guard the flanks. When first precipitated into the conflict Lander was heart-sick at the thought of bloodshed; now he was committed to it. Once he had heard the grunts of the two stabbing the empty bed, he knew only one sensation, to hack his way clear of the beasts who for a few pieces of silver had come to murder an inoffensive stranger.

Cursing and screaming, the hired assassins found their very numbers blocking them. Then one voice rose above the hubbub, yelling:

"That ol' devil of a Clair's here! Look out fer that knife!"

"In your throat!" shrilly cried Papa Clair, and he seemed to straighten out in mid-air, his knife-point darting an incredible distance. His traducer went down, choking and coughing.

Lander brought his knife back in a wide slash that sent the crowding assailants reeling back for a moment, and with a rush carried Papa through the door and to the head of the stairs. After them came those still able to walk. With a swing of his rifle he knocked the light to the floor and the hall was in darkness.

Papa turned to renew the fight, but, putting up his knife, Lander swept him from his feet and carried him down the hall. The desperadoes took it for granted their quarry had descended the main stairs to the street, and they called for the look-out at the outer door to stop them. As they rushed down the stairs Lander sighed in relief and led the way down the rear stairs.

"Bridger was right," said Lander as they stole through the dark streets. "Tilton and his gang will never be satisfied until they get me."

"The more so, my friend, because M'sieu Bridger appeared in the affair as your champion. Yes, you must go. . . . But life stops for old Papa Clair after you've gone. Yet behold, you should have gone before. The time for wooing is after the long trail has been covered, when your buckskin garments are so worn no one can tell what they are made of. To come back and say: 'I have seen life. I have lived and fought my way among men and savages.' Ah, that is the speech that makes m'm'selle very proud. A woman likes to discover things in the man she loves, not to know him as we know the way from here to PetiteCote. Her love is like an old mountain man—always hungry for something new."

"Eighteen months!" muttered Lander, more to himself than to Papa Clair.

"The months will pass. Come snow, go snow. What profit could you squeeze out of them if you stayed here and worked in a store?

"Life is a bag of months. Fortune is what a man squeezes out of them. To get his satisfy he must squeeze each month very hard. If he can't get love he gets gold. If neither love nor gold he can at least get red-blooded life. Fortune may play tricks with him; m'm'selle may turn from him, but life, real and burning, can always be his."

"Yes, yes; of course," mumbled Lander, in a poor mood for the comforts of philosophy. "Now you must leave me. Deliver the letter to Susette in the morning. I must hurry to Bridger's store and get the mule."

"The little lady shall have the letter early in the morning. Do not doubt it. My friend, always wear my knife and scabbard. Do not, unless hard pressed by several, uncover yourself with those wide, slashing movements you used in the room. Keep behind the point, and God bless you."

Instead of taking Lander's outstretched hand he seized him by the shoulders and kissed him on both cheeks.

Lander almost winced in his surprise, then remembered the Frenchman's emotional nature, also his ferocity as a fighting man, and for the first time during the day found himself thinking of some one besides Susette. The slight, frail figure and the snowy hair contrasted vividly with the indomitable will and high heart. He realized he had been Papa Clair's only intimate, perhaps the only close friend the old man had known for many years.

"Good-by, Papa. God knows I am grateful for all you've done for me. Sometime we'll meet again."

"A year and a half will go quicker for an old man than for youth waiting for his sweetheart. I shall be here, looking for you when the men come back from the mountains. . . . Remember and keep behind the point. I shall think of you much. . . . Only clumsy fools try to see how much blood they can let loose with a knife with their cutting and slashing."

There was more, but he turned away and the words were lost in his throat.

Lander, too, felt very lonely as he made for the Washington avenue store. He found the mule hitched to the rear of the dark building. Mounting and holding his rifle ready to repulse any attack, he rode to the plain back of the city and swung into the north for his dash to St. Charles.

CHAPTER IV.

The Battle of the Bullies.

The hamlet of St. Charles was lazily bestirring itself along its one straggling street when Lander rode his tired mule down to the river and signaled for the ferry-man to come and take him across. After some delay the man showed up and with much numbling and grumbling set his passenger and the mule across.

Passing down the one street Lander followed the shore till he came to a seventy-five-foot keelboat, the cargo box filling the body with the exception of some ten feet at each end. The thousand feet of towing rope was coiled in the bow as the steamer from St. Louis would arrive during the day and tow it as far as Lexington. From there Bridger's boatmen under the crisp direction of Etienne Prevost would cordelle and pole it to Fort Pierre, near the mouth of the Teton, or Bad river. Once they got above the mouth of the James boating would be easier than on the lower river.

Lander was decided to stick to the boat as the long reaches of the mighty stream fascinated him. In the Fall of the previous year Kenneth McKenzie, the greatest trader ever employed by the A. F. C., whose name will always be associated with the Upper Missouri outfit stationed at Fort Union above the Yellowstone, wrote to the New York headquarters of the company that the steamboat "would permit of their keeping their men in the Indian country and paying the greater part of their wages in merchandise instead of in cash." In other words the company planned ti pay wages in merchandise at three and four hundred per cent advance on the cost. Lander had heard this plan talked over at the store and might have hesitated to go up-river as an engage for the company. But going by boat up-river to Fort Pierre and ultimately joining Bridger in the mountains was a different proposition and his soul kindled to it.

Could he have known it Lander was two years inside the beginning of that period of invasion of the great trans-Mississippi territory. Of course there had been journeyings to the mountains and back and several government exploring parties prior to 1829. There also had grown up a brisk trade with Santa Fe, but the epoch of great travel was made possible by the coming of steam to the Missouri as a permanent factor in 1829.

The New Englanders required two hundred years to reach the Mississippi. Even at that they broke through immense areas without pausing to explore thoroughly, to alone settle them. Yet within fifteen years from the morning Lander rode his borrowed mule into the town of St. Charles, the steamboat on the Missouri was to be responsible for a quarter of a million square miles in the Oregon country being settled. Within the same period more than half a million square miles were to be sliced off from Mexico, with Americans occupying it, thousands of miles of the Pacific coast. The expansion was even to surpass the overrunning of Europe by eastern hordes.

Lander tarried by the boat though the mountain men and boatmen were camped near by, his thoughts now popped into his head and neither had to do with motions! his love for Susette and commercial inspiration. Although a mountain man only in embryo he had no vision of a mighty people flooding the West. If he became a mountain man a settled existence would be the last destiny he would wish for his country. Trapping was one with the Indians in a wilderness land to remain as it was with only life flourishing and multiplying.

To Be Continued.

The total deaths in the American expeditionary forces, including those on transports, between May 1, 1917, and January, 1920, were 75,8[illegible]

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

HERE is the old familiar shirt again, but it returns at a most opportune time. The Christmas tree would not feel right without at least one practical gift on it.

Many a fir tree has waved its branches in the forest for the last time, and is looking forward to its glory day even though it means the end of an otherwise long existence.

One branch is growing now for no other reason than to hold a bright red ball, a silver star and a housedress neatly made and folded into a pretty box.

Many a child is teasing already for a gym suit or middy. Each night tiny 1569 is practicing her Christmas eve tour of the house to see if she can discover any presents. Of course the little rogue likes to have an excuse, like all other children, to keep from going to bed, but she won't take cold as long as she wears warm, comfy flannelette pajamas.

No. 1438—The popular combination of two materials. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch light material with 2½ yards 36-inch dark material.

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No. 1300—The ever-popular jumper skirt and middy for school wear. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch material for blouse and 1¾ yards 36-inch material for skirt.

No. 1569—A "comfy" sleeping garment. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards 36-inch material with ¾ yard binding.

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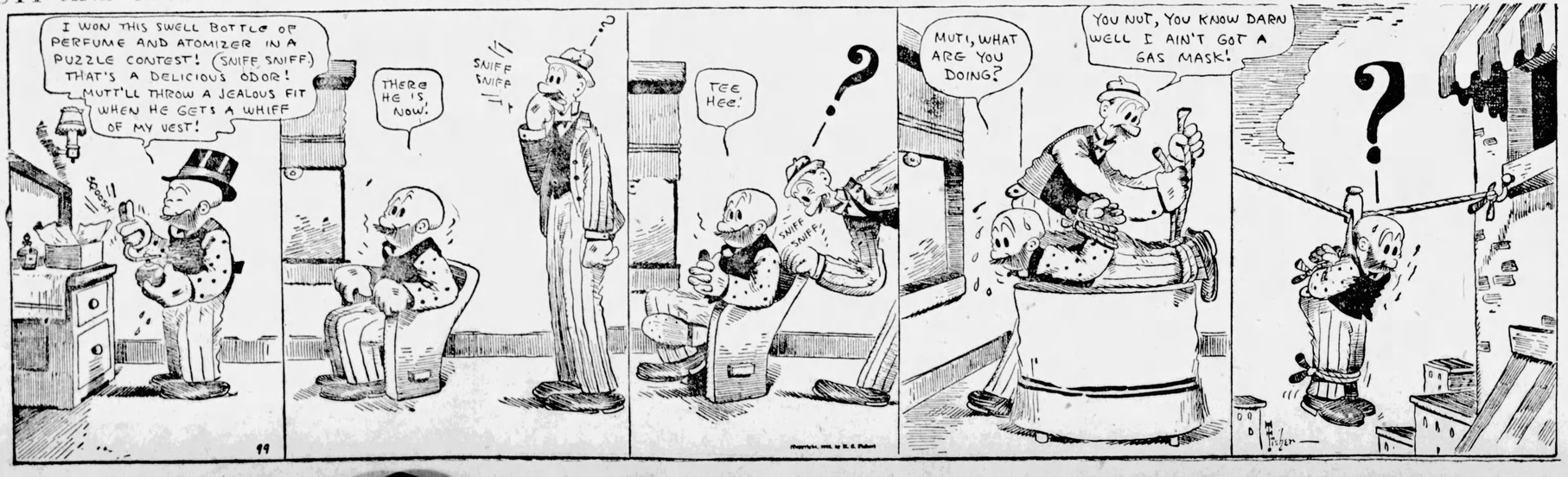
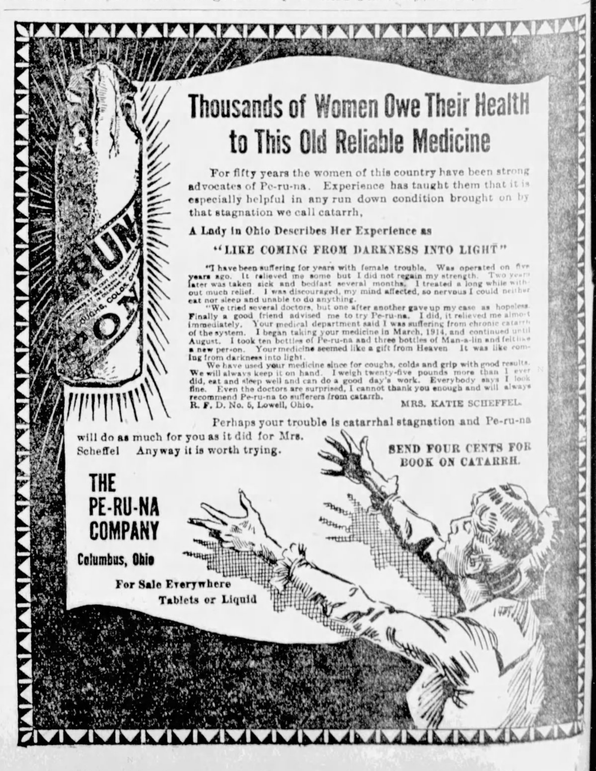
MUTT AND JEFF— The Little Fellow Gets the Air — By "BUD" FISHER


I WON THIS SWELL BOTTLE OF PERFUME AND ATOMIZER IN A PUZZLE CONTEST! (SNIFF SNIFF) THAT'S A DELICIOUS ODOR! MUTT'LL THROW A JEALOUS FIT WHEN HE GETS A WHIFF OF MY VEST!
THERE HE IS, NOW!
SNIFF SNIFF
TEE HEE!
SNIFF SNIFF!
MUTI, WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
YOU NUT, YOU KNOW DARN WELL I AIN'T GOT A GAS MASK!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Thousands of Women Owe Their Health to This Old Reliable Medicine
For fifty years the women of this country have been strong advocates of Pe-ru-na. Experience has taught them that it is especially helpful in any run down condition brought on by that stagnation we call catarrh,
A Lady in Ohio Describes Her Experience as
"LIKE COMING FROM DARKNESS INTO LIGHT"
"I have been suffering for years with female trouble. Was operated on five years ago. It relieved me some but I did not regain my strength. Two years later was taken sick and bedfast several months. I treated a long while without much relief. I was discouraged, my mind affected, so nervous I could neither eat nor sleep and unable to do anything.
"We tried several doctors, but one after another gave up my case as hopeless. Finally a good friend advised me to try Pe-ru-na. I did, it relieved me almost immediately. Your medical department said I was suffering from chronic catarrh of the system. I began taking your medicine in March, 1914, and continued until August. I took ten bottles of Pe-ru-na and three bottles of Man-a-lin and feel like a new person. Your medicine seemed like a gift from Heaven. It was like coming from darkness into light.
We have used your medicine since for coughs, colds and grip with good results. We will always keep it on hand. I weigh twenty-five pounds more than I ever did, eat and sleep well and can do a good day's work. Everybody says I look fine. Even the doctors are surprised, I cannot thank you enough and will always recommend Pe-ru-na to sufferers from catarrh.
R. F. D. No. 5, Lowell, Ohio. MRS. KATIE SCHEFFEL.
Perhaps your trouble is catarrhal stagnation and Pe-ru-na will do as much for you as it did for Mrs. Scheffel. Anyway it is worth trying.
SEND FOUR CENTS FOR BOOK ON CATARRH.
THE PE-RU-NA COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio
For Sale Everywhere
Tablets or Liquid

EVENUE OF UNITED STATES IN 1924 TO EXCEED EXPENDITURES BY $180,969,125

propriations aggregating $3,-,331 for the fiscal year begin- July were proposed to ss last week by President ng in the second annual federal t. This is exclusive of the pos- and compares with actual ations for this fiscal year to- $3,274,258,690.

rnment expenditures for the l year, also exclusive of service, were estimated at 254 as compared with an of $3,703,801,671 for this and an actual outlay of ,409 for the fiscal year last June 30.

To Cancel Deficit.

total federal revenue for 1924 ckoned at $3,361,812,359 or an $180,969,125 over pro- expenditures. The estimated for this fiscal year was ,359, or $273,938,712 less expected outlay. Mr. Hard- said it was hoped to eliminate deficit before the end of the adding that if this hope were alized the expected surplus for would give a margin to take of a deficit.

his message accompanying the l budget, the President told congress that whether country could look forward to further material reduction in expenditures and taxes in depended largely upon there was a curtailment or sion of federal aid in lines of improvement and develop-

gress was called by the Ex- that approximately two- of the estimated outlay was of practically fixed s such as public debt, prin- and interest, federal aid and al defense, so that there was $1,000,000,000 subject to ssive control.

Further Cut Seen.

expressing the opinion that ther reduction undoubtedly from a reorganization of establishments on a basis, the President alone will not affect such ent in operating costs as the expression of hope for ide lessening of expendi- years to come.

up the question of federal executive declared that this broadening field of ex- and that there is a ques- how far the government participate in it.

that it does not pertain al functions or operations business of government.

extraneous activities," he have flowed from laws pursuant to popular demand this occasion to refer to the purpose of showing ation which necessarily providing funds to meet s necessary incident to the of the popular demand.

Worried About States.

the efforts which have been to reducing public expendi- have been much concerned increasing state, county ipal indebtedness, and I am fearful lest this condition may be in part attributable to the expenditures made by the government pursuant to its federal-aid laws, as many of these laws require state contributions as a prerequisite to the extension of the federal aid."

The summary of the budget for 1924, as given to congress, shows an estimated excess of receipts over expenditures next year of $180,969,125, as compared with an estimated deficit of $273,938,712 for this fiscal year. The President said, however, that he is hopeful that the estimated deficit for 1923 can be reduced in the remaining seven months and that the close of the year, next June 30, will show a balanced account.

Estimated expenditures of $3,180,-843,234 for 1924, which are exclusive of the postal service, compare with estimated appropriations of $3,078,-940,331 for the same period. Harding explained that the expenditures will represent actual cash withdrawals from the treasury, including some on account of appropriations in previous years.

P. O. Deficit Expected.

Another deficit in postal operations was forecast for this year, but Harding said it is estimated that, through proper readjustments, there will be a surplus of postal revenues over expenditures in 1924 amounting to $952,439. For this year postal costs were placed at $559,996,841, or an estimated deficiency of $31,502,-570, as compared with an actual deficiency in the last fiscal year of $64,346,234. The 1924 costs are given at $584,653,151.

The President told congress that an appropriation of $256,552,887 recommended for the army will provide for a regular force of 12,000 officers and 125,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, which is the strength now authorized by congress, and will enable the militia bureau to increase the strength of the national guard from 160,000 officers and men to 215,000 officers and men. For the army air service $12,871,500 is proposed, or $23,500 less than appropriated this year. Harding said this sum will permit the service to operate efficiently in accordance with existing policy.

For the navy $289,880,993 is asked. This amount, the President asserted, will provide for the present enlisted personnel of 86,000 men; maintain all present ships in commission and make provision for continuing all new ship construction in privately owned yards, except for reduction in speed of construction on three light cruisers.

Pension Provision Made.

Provision is made in the budget for $253,000,000 in pensions, $434,-564,050 in World war allowances, and $20,389,289 in retirement pay. Other items include $41,764,550 for rivers and harbors, $31,480,000 for good roads, $5,728,950 for hospital construction and facilities for war patients, $2,200,000 for railroads in Alaska, $6,889,105 for the Panama Canal, $18,553,686 for general law enforcement, including administration and enforcement of the national prohibition and narcotic acts, and the prosecution of war frauds, and $750,000 for the replacement of worn out portions of the Alaska cable.

How Uncle Sam Spends Money

Here are the budget bureau's figures on estimated government receipts and appropriations for the fiscal year 1924 as compared with estimated receipts and actual appropriations for the present fiscal year 1923, both exclusive of postal receipts and expenditures:

	1924	1923
Receipts—		
Internal revenue	$2,425,000,000	$2,400,000,000
Customs	425,000,000	450,000,000
Miscellaneous	511,812,359	579,862,959
Totals	$3,361,812,359	$3,429,862,959
Appropriations—		
Legislative establishment	$ 14,418,912	$ 14,504,165
Executive office	382,850	396,595
Special repairs executive mansion	25,000	
Department of agriculture	$1,251,613	62,412,036
Department of commerce	19,745,535	20,618,496
Department of interior	316,207,752	327,514,157
Department of justice	18,751,056	18,631,205
Department of labor	6,203,556	7,490,188
Navy department	296,934,025	298,324,265
State department	15,058,228	11,095,201
Treasury department	148,888,862	160,627,266
War department, including Panama Canal	326,517,300	346,894,386
District of Columbia	25,043,973	25,990,050
Veterans' bureau	440,313,000	422,077,324
Shipping board	50,411,500	100,459,000
Other independent offices	23,720,159	27,115,556
Totals ordinary	$1,783,843,331	$1,844,149,890
Public Dept—		
Reduction of principal	$ 345,097,000	$ 330,088,800
Interest on public debt	950,000,000	*1,100,000,000
Grand total	$3,078,940,331	$3,274,238,690

*Including $125,000,000 discount accruals of war savings stamps, series of 1918, due Jan. 1, 1923.

The Latest Markets

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.38½. Corn, cash, 80½c. Oats, cash, 50c. Barley, cash, 74c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 91c. Clover seed, cash, $13.75; Dec., $13.75; March, $13.85. Alsike, cash, $10.90; Dec., $10.90; March, $11.15. Timothy, cash, $3.40; Dec., $3.40; March, $3.60.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.22⅜; May, $1.20¼; July, $1.09⅝. Corn, Dec., 72¼c; May, 71⅜c; July, 70⅞c. Oats, Dec., 45⅛c; May, 44½c; July, 41⅛c. Barley, Dec., 70c. Rye, Dec., 87½c; May, 90½c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 59c; solid pack, 58c; nut margarine, 23@23½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 29@30c; Michigan, 31c; York state, 30c, longhorn, 32@32½c.

Eggs—Storage, 34@37c; candled, 52c; selects, 62c.

Bacon—Fat, 21½c; lean, 31½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 27c; 8 to 10 lbs., 26c; 11 to 12 lbs., 23c; 12 to 15 lbs., 21c. Lard — 14½c. Hams — 19c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 19c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 18@20c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 35@40c; hens, 19@21c; Leghorn broilers, 14@15c; broilers, 19@21c; old roosters and stags, 12@13c.

Hides—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; bull, 7c; green calf., No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 12c; No. 2 kip, 10½c; cured hides, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 61@61½c; 1-lb. prints, 62@62½c; extra firsts, 60@60½c; firsts, 59@59½c; seconds, 53@53½c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 54c a dozen; extra firsts, 53c; Ohio firsts, 51c; western firsts, new cases, 59c; refrigerator extras, 31c; firsts, 20c. Oleomargarine—Nut oleo, 20c; high grades, made of animal oil, 25@25½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 28@29c; brick, 26@27c; fancy Swiss, 30@45c; limburger, 26@28c. Poultry—Live heavy fowls, 20@21c; thin, 15@16c; roosters, 14@15c; broilers, 21@22c; Leghorns, 15c; ducks, 19@23c; geese, 20@24c; turkeys, 35@40c. Rabbits — $2.50 @ 3.00 a dozen. Sweet Potatoes — Virginia, $2.00 a barrel; Jersey, $1.50@1.60 a hamper; Delaware, $1.00 a hamper. Potatoes—Best grade, $1.50@2.00 a 150-pound sack; Idaho russets, $3.25 a hundred weight; York state, $2.15 a barrel; Michigan, $1.80 a barrel; Wisconsin, $1.85 a barrel.

New York—Butter steady; receipts, 4,670. Eggs, steady; receipts, 7,486; New Jersey hennery whites uncandled extras, 69@70c; state nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 61@68c; state and nearby hennery browns, extras, 63@66c; Pacific coast whites, extras, 66@67c; firsts to extra firsts, 61@65c. Cheese firm; receipts, 2,-233. Live poultry steady; prices unchanged. Dressed poultry steady; prices unchanged.

Chicago — Butter, unchanged; creamery extras, 55½c; standards, 51c; extra firsts, 51 @ 54½c; firsts, 48@50c; seconds, 44@46c. Eggs — Unsettled; receipts, 1,268 cases; firsts, 49@53c; ordinary firsts, 42@46c; miscellaneous, 46@50c; refrigerator extras, 28½@29c; refrigerator firsts, 26½@27½c. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 14@21c; springs, 19c; roosters, 13c; turkeys, 25c; geese, 18c. Potatoes—Steady on Northern round whites and Western Russets; slightly stronger on Western Rurals; receipts, 54 cars; total United States shipments, 453; Wisconsin sacked round whites, 75@85c cwt.; Minnesota sacked and bulk round whites, 70@80c cwt.; Idaho sacked Rurals, No. 1, few sales, $1.10 cwt.; Montana sacked Russets, No. 1, $1.20 cwt.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; heavies, $8.65@8.75; yorkers, $8.65@8.75; pigs, $8.65@8.75. Cattle, $10.00. Calves, $11.50. Lambs, $15.25.

Pittsburgh—Cattle — Receipts, 1,-200; higher; steers, $10.25@11.00; heifers, $7.00@8.25; cows, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; higher; heavies, $8.60@8.75; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $9.00@9.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; steady; top sheep, $8.50; top lambs, $15.25. Calves — Receipts, 700; steady; top, $13.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 3,-500; strong to 25c higher on yearlings; shipping steers, $10.00@11.25; butchers, $8.00 @ 9.00; yearlings, $10.00@12.50; heifers, $5.50@8.50; cows, $2.00@5.50; bulls, $3.25@5.25; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.00; fresh cows and springers, $30@130. Calves—Receipts, 2,500; 50c lower, $5.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; good, steady; light, 15c higher; heavy, $8.85; mixed, $8.85@8.90; yorkers, $8.90@9.00; pigs, $9.00@9.25; roughs, $7.50; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 14,000; yearlings, 50c higher; lambs, $6.00 @ 15.50; yearlings, $6.00@13.50; wethers, $8.00@8.50; ewes, $2.00@7.60; mixed sheep, $7.50@$8.00.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Department of Agriculture) — Cattle — Receipts, 800; compared with week ago, best steers, cows and bulls about steady; light yearlings and heifers, 25@50c lower; canners, 25@35c lower; calves, 75c@$1.25 lower; stockers, strong; week's top, $10.25; bulks for week, steers, $6.50@9.00; light yearlings and heifers, $5.00@7.50; cows, $4.00@6.00; canners, $2.25@2.40; bologna bulls, $3.75@4.25; calves, $9.00@11.00; stockers and feeders, $4.50@6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; mostly 10@15c higher; top, $8.50; bulk 130 to 230-pound averages, $8.50; few medium and heavy hogs, $8.40; bulk pigs, averaging 110 to 130 pounds, $8.25; few up to $8.40; no light pigs on sale; packer sows unchanged; bulk, $7.25; few higher. Sheep—Receipts, 150 for week; fat lambs strong to 15c higher; culls, 50c higher; fat ewes mostly 25c higher; week's top lambs, $14.85; fat ewes, $7.00; bulks for week, fat lambs, $14.00 @ 14.85; clipped, $12.50@13.00; culls, $10.00@11.00; fat light ewes, $6.50@7.00; heavies, $4.00@4.50.

Chicago—Hogs—Receipts, 52,000; market 10c higher; later slow, $8.15@8.50; bulk 140 to 275-pound averages, $8.45@8.50; top, $8.55 on 170 to 200-pound averages; packing sows mostly $7.50@8.00; desirable pigs around $8.50; heavy hogs, $8.30@8.50; medium, $8.40@8.50; light, $8.40@8.55; light light, $8.25@8.50; packing sows, smooth, $7.70@8.15; packing sows, rough, $7.40@7.75; killing pigs, $8.35@8.50. Cattle—Receipts, 28,000; better grade beef steers scarce; about steady; others weak; spots lower; killing quality very plain; bulk short fed steers of quality and condition to bring $8.50@10.00; early top yearlings, $11.00; western grassers in moderate supply; she stock about steady; bulls and stockers and feeders steady to strong; veal calves steady to weak; packers bidding around $9.00 for desirable light vealers; outsiders paying upward to $10.00 and above for choice selected kind. Sheep—Receipts, 23,000; fat lambs opening slow, around steady; early top, $15.40 to packers; some held above $15.50; feeder supply very light; one load 60-pound western feeding lambs, $14.50; sheep steady to strong; 115-pound fat ewes, $7.25; 118-pound aged wethers, $8.25; one load 100-pound clipped aged wethers, $7.00.

DAUGHERTY ASKS REORGANIZATION

Liquor, Narcotic Problems Cause Congestion in Courts.

Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty told congress in his annual report that a complete reorganization and expansion of the government's legal system is inevitable if criminal laws and other statutes are to be enforced.

Problems arising under the Volstead act and the anti-narcotic act, together with enforcement of other laws, have placed a tremendous load on the department of justice, the attorney general said. This was declared to have been further increased by the "failure of local self-government" in some parts of the country.

Jurisdiction Questioned.

"The insistence of citizens of those communities," Daugherty said, "that the federal government perform that function in which the local government has failed and frequently in matters where there is concurrent jurisdiction between the state and federal government, make it difficult to establish a policy as to the extent to which the federal government should take jurisdiction.

"The existing procedure for removal of a defendant to the jurisdiction where the crime was committed is unduly cumbersome and results in unjustified delay and injustice."

A steady increase in the number of cases under the prohibition law during the last fiscal year was noted in the report. This was attributed to be "increased efficiency of officers charged with enforcement of this law."

Fraud Cases Discussed.

Discussing his prosecutions of war frauds the attorney general said: "The preliminary investigations having indicated that in many of these cases there was both civil and criminal liability and that intricate questions of law and accounting were involved. Outstanding attorneys and expert accountants and engineers were employed in order that the interests of the government might be represented properly and protected."

"Substantial results have been obtained," Daugherty said. "But a further or more detailed report at this time is deemed inadvisable for the reason that disclosures might impede the work and prejudice the interests of the government and of individuals as well."

An Infant Composer

Adrian Beecham, who, although only 17, saw his first opera, "The Merchant of Venice," produced at Brighton, Eng., recently, probably has broken a record.

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Aged Owner Must Sell
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to settle now horses, 6 cows, hog, tools, hay, oats, potatoes, vegetables included to quick buyer; you should enjoy farm life here in fine farming district, near village; machine-worked fields; about 1,000 cords wood, timber; 200 apple trees; comfortable 6-room painted house, basement barn, woodshed, etc.; $2,800 take all, only $800 cash. Details page 40 Big illus. Catalog 160 pages Bargains 33 States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau St., New York City.

Flirting Expert Rolls Eyes and Declares Coquet Needs Brains

It takes intense intelligence to make a coquet, said Madame Cecile Sorel, noted French actress and world-famed exponent of the art of flirting, in an interview.

"Most women," said madame, foxtrotting her eyes, "think a little powder, a bit of paint, a bit of giggle and not so much of a saint, make a coquet. Wrong. She must be bright.

"I would urge all American women to be coquets, because, first, it helps to get a husband; second, it helps to keep him, and third, often, to get rid of him. In France, a 'coquet' denotes a woman of the highest type. When she has captured her man, she turns her attention to making him greater and stronger."

Madame hinted that a woman could do anything with her eyes.

"They are the mirrors of the soul," she said, again rolling her own ball-bearing optics, "and with eyes and intelligence, no man whom a woman wishes can withstand her. Too many women have an idea that an amorous sigh, a sidelong glance and a pretty ankle can capture a man, and I speak of men, because, after all, that is what women are interested in. Even more important than getting a husband is keeping him. Often it is more difficult to lose him than to get him.

"Make sure of yourself, and, when you are, pouf. The work is done. Do you see?"

Once more she rolled a tantalizing eye.

"I—I—I—th-think s-s-so," said her interviewer.

"WHOOPING" CRANE IS NEARLY EXTINCT

Five years ago a whooping crane, now almost extinct, although plentiful enough in the days of the buffalo, was shot near Lincoln, Neb.

Today the bird, just as fresh as the day it was killed, is in the possession of Louis A. Fuertes, ornithologist of Ithach, N. Y. Since the day of its death until it was shipped eastward, the bird was kept in a cold storage plant. It is a record for cold storage preservation.

So rare is the whooping crane that two years ago, when the American Museum of Natural History desired to mount a group, it was impossible to locate a specimen.

EQUAL RIGHTS COST WOMEN IN WISCONSIN

Women, married or unmarried now the equals of men before the law in Wisconsin, must bear the responsibility of their new privileges granted by the women's rights bill enacted in 1921, the Wisconsin supreme court has decided. It holds a woman liable in her separate property and business when she indorses a note of her husband incurring financial liability for him.

Swedish Art Coming to U. S.

One of the finest Swedish art collections, comprising masterpieces of Rembrandt, Van Dyke, Rubens and Lebrun, is being packed and will be sent to the United States for public sale. The collection is owned by R. Lamm. He has sought buyers in Europe, but without success.

U. S. CHECKS UP TAXABLE LIQUOR

826,195 Gallons on Hand in Warehouses, Says Report.

There were 38,826,195 taxable gallons of liquors in distilled and bonded warehouses when the last count was made June 30, last, says a table with the house appropriations committee, by the bureau of internal revenue, now it is disappearing, the amount under government control on hand was 3,433,204 gallons more than on the same date in 1921. Here's how much there is:

Whiskey, 36,588,567 gallons; rum, 987,884; high wines, alcohol, 548,347. If anybody wants to check these figures to see if they tally with the grand wet total, he is reminded that the volume of neutral or cologne spirits is not included.

Col. M. Doran, chief of the industrial alcohol division, said committee there were about 1,000 barrels of whisky in 292 bonded warehouses, 170 of these warehouses being in Kentucky. Even on the old barrel content, one would seem to figure more than set forth in the table, but whisky, experts say, evaporates rapidly in wood when put aside to age and developed the glow, which made the Kentucky product famous throughout the world.

DOGS HUNT ROBBERS OF VIENNA GRAVES

Ghouls have become so active in the great cemeteries of Vienna, says the press, that police guards on patrol these resting places of the dead every night, accompanied by dogs.

The grave robbers are disinterring newly buried bodies and robbing them of clothing, the little jewelry ornaments that loving families have put with dear ones to the grave, of gold filled teeth and even shearing the tresses of women.

Dry Rule Forces Off Ships

The transatlantic liners, Resolute and Reliance of the United American lines have been transferred to Panama registry because, the president of the lines said, the prohibition laws made it financially impossible for the two ships to cope with foreign vessels which can sell liquor on the high seas.

Hills acts at once
checks Colds in 24 Hours
At the first sign of a cold take Hills Cascara Bromide Quinine. Quick to act. Safest and most dependable cold, headache and la grippe remedy known.
CASCARA QUININE
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At all Druggists 30 cents
Ask for
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Wife Has Street Closed to Broker

Edmund J. Ryan, New York broker, recently was directed by City Judge Holden to stay off Grand street, the principal thoroughfare of White Plains, for one year, because his wife, who is instituting separation proceedings, complained that he had annoyed her and their three children.

Ryan was warned that if he was caught in the street on which Mrs. Ryan's home faces he would be sent to jail. He had to leave court by a rear exit to keep out of jail.

REAPER WINNING MORTALITY RACE

Birth Rate Is Declining, and Death Gaining for Year of 1922.

A declining birth rate and an increasing death rate for 1922 as compared with 1921 were forecast recently by the census bureau, which based its calculation on records for the first six months of the year for the registration area of the country, comprising about 82 per cent of the total population of the United States.

The birth rate for the first six months of this year was 22.7 per 1,000 population, while for the same period in 1921 the rate was 24.8 and for the whole of last year, 24.3. North Carolina had the highest rate for the half year, it being 30, while Virginia was second with 27.5. Vermont had the lowest rate, 18.1.

The death rate for the six months ending June 30 this year was 12.6 per 1,000 population, while for the same period in 1921 the rate was 12, and for the whole of last year, 11.6. Maine had the highest mortality rate for the half year, its rate being 15.7, with New Hampshire second with a rate of 15.5. Idaho had the lowest rate with 8.2.

Not all states are represented in the registration area.

MEXICO COTTON CROP 70,000 BALES SHORT

A deficit of 70,000 bales of cotton in the normal stock of 100,000 bales, usually kept in Mexico City, is reported in commercial circles.

It is pointed out that at present at least 85,000 bales are in warehouses in Lower California, but are not available for Mexico City consumption because of lack of transportation facilities.

Origin of Billiards

Billiards had its origin in an outdoor game called "paille maille," an old French pastime played like croquet. It was this game which gave its name to a famous London street—Pall Mall—which is built on the site of an alley where "paille maille" was played in the old days. When the billiard table was invented is not known but it is mentioned in a manuscript dated 1591.

GERMANY FIGHTS PROHIBITION

America Cited as Example of Evils Growing Out of Movement.

America is cited as a horrible example of prohibition's evils and Luther, Goethe and Bismarck are classic witnesses that sobriety is not numbered among the ideals of German kultur at a great protest meeting called by brewing, saloon and restaurant interests to launch a defensive campaign against the growing temperance movement.

As the basis of present activities the drys have prepared a bill legalizing municipal local option and prohibiting sale of liquor pay days, Sundays, holidays, the days thereafter and during the greater part of the morning and evening hours on other days. They also want temperance societies to be given the first option on new restaurant and saloon licenses to open dry establishments.

The measure is received sympathetically in the ministry of economics, where new liquor legislation is being prepared.

Wet speakers at the meeting based their arguments on the workings of American prohibition, which, they declared, merely bred law breaking and hypocrisy. They charged the German dry movement was unpatriotic, supported by American funds and aiming at ultimate complete prohibition.

It was lamented that temperance was making headway in Germany, owing to the high cost and quality of beer, the annual consumption having fallen from 330,000,000 hectoliters in pre-war days to 30,000,000 at present.

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MUSIC CLUB ROSTER ENJOYS BIG GROWTH

The National Federation of Music clubs, which began the year with an affiliated membership of 1,007 clubs, has added 330 clubs to its roster in the first nine months of 1922, says a report compiled by Mrs. Helen Harrison Mills, director of the federation's publicity bureau.

Affiliations were large in many of the southern states, Texas topping the list with 29, Georgia with 22 and North Carolina with 20, the report shows.

"Music clubs have been pioneers in constructive work for the appreciation of good music," declares Mrs. Mills, quoting a report of Mrs. W. A. Fisher of Boston, first vice president of the National Federation of Music clubs.

Property Worth $15,000,000

The Salvation Army owns realty in the United States of a market value of $15,325,630, it has been revealed in a court order permitting the organization to mortgage its property at Port Chester for $10,000 to build a new home. Richard E. Holz, vice president, who applied for the order, said the army's personal property was worth $3,097,001 and its total debts and liabilities $6,208,303.

SHIPPING BOARD GROUP RESIGNS

U. S. Saves $55,000 Yearly as Five in Claims Commission Quit.

Rather than remain mere figureheads, without power, the five members of the construction claims commission of the U. S. shipping board have resigned in a body.

The government will save $55,000 a year on their salaries alone, each being paid $11,000 annually.

The five resigned commissioners are: "Walter D. Meals, Cleveland, chairman; Arthur W. Watt, New York; Captain R. M. Watt, Annapolis, Md., a retired navy officer; F. W. Wood, Baltimore, and Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News, Va. Their resignations become effective immediately.

The commission was created about 18 months ago to pass upon claims growing out of ship construction contracts totaling more than $100,-000,000. Its decisions, however, were made subject to review by the shipping board of which Albert D. Lasker is chairman, and in many of the most important cases the commission's awards were rejected by the board.

MAYOR OF NO PLACE GETS EMPTY HONOR

John S. McGroarty, author and newspaper writer, was a mayor last week, but of nothing. Tujunga, a settlement in the Verdugo Hills near Los Angeles, where he lives, unable to get help from the sheriff to curb automobile speeders, held an election on two propositions. One was that McGroarty be elected mayor, the other that certain territory become the incorporated town of Tujunga. Mr. McGroarty was elected by a large majority. Incorporation failed by a large majority.

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G2—Artistic design set with fine blue white diamond in SOLID PLATINUM, 14K. solid gold pin $45.00. Pay balance $4.30 a month.
G3—Solid platinum front Bar Pin of handsome lace design with superior quality blue white diamond and two genuine French blue square cut sapphires, $57.50. Pay balance $5.55 a month.
G4—Bohemian onyx set with perfect cut diamond in 14K. white gold top, yellow gold shank, $20.00. Pay balance $1.80 a month.
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G6—Platinum front Scarf Pin beautifully engraved; set with blue white diamond, $27.50. Pay balance $2.55 a month.
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G8—Lavalliere, set with perfectly cut, blue white diamond. Baroque pearl drop. Complete with solid gold neck chain $25.00. Pay balance $2.30 a month.
G9—Blue white diamond set in solid platinum top; 14K. white gold mounting, $27.50. Pay balance $2.55 a month.
G10—Seven perfectly cut blue white diamonds set in solid platinum to resemble $400.00 solitaire, 14K. solid gold tooth mounting, $85.00. Pay balance $5.30 a month.
G11—Hand wrought beveled shank, open gallery encrusted on genuine reconstructed ruby with 24K. solid gold in any emblem, $25.00. Pay balance $2.30 a month.
G12—Perfectly cut, blue white diamond set in hand carved 14K. solid green gold mounting. A beautiful ring, $50.00. Pay balance $4.80 a month.
G13—Beautiful Tonneau design of 14K. solid white gold; hand engraved bezel; genuine French blue sapphire pendant; full 15 ruby and sapphire jeweled movement. Decorated dial, $21.00. Pay balance $1.90 a month.
G14—Dainty scroll design of 18K. white gold set with first quality blue white diamond, $55.00. Pay balance $5.30 a month.
G15—Solid gold hand engraved border, each link set with perfectly cut, blue white diamond. Per pair $32.50. Pay balance $3.05 a month.
G16—Seven perfectly cut diamonds set in platinum to resemble $750.00 solitaire, 14K. Elite mounting, $48.50. Pay balance $4.65 a month.
G17—Scarf pin, Bohemian onyx, set with blue white diamond, border of white gold, $16.50. Pay balance $1.45 a month.
G18—Perfectly cut diamond set in 18K. white gold. Hand engraved shank of 14K. natural gold, $24.50. Pay balance $2.25 a month.
G19—14K. flat Belcher mounting, fine blue white diamond, $55.00. Pay balance $5.30 a month.
G20—Perfect cut brilliant blue white diamond in 14K. solid gold tooth mounting, $49.50. Pay balance $4.75 a month.
G22—Seven blue white diamonds set so closely together it resembles $750 solitaire. Pierced mounting of 14K. white gold, $57.50. Pay balance $5.55 a month.
G23—Perfectly cut, brilliant blue white diamond in 14K. Elite mounting, $27.50. Pay balance $2.55 a month.
G24—Perfectly cut diamond set in exquisitely engraved 18K. white gold mounting, $44.00. Pay balance $4.20 a month.
G25—Superior grade blue white diamond set in 14K. Elite Mounting, $45.00. Pay balance $4.30 a month.
G26—Elgin watch combination, full seven jewel Elgin movement fitted in thin model Octagon design case with knife and chain FREE, in Gift Box, guaranteed 20 years..... $21.75 Pay balance $1.98 a month.
G28—Diamond wrist watch of 14K. white gold. Movement contains 15 genuine ruby and sapphire jewels. Four blue white diamonds are set in platinum. Superior grade grosgrain ribbon with 14K white gold fittings. Genuine sapphire stem. Price $57.50. Pay balance $5.55 a month.
G29—Perfectly cut diamond set in pierced octagon design. 28K gold mounting. Hand engraved. $67.50. Pay balance $6.55 a month.
G30—14K solid gold case, fitted with full 7J Elgin movement; life time guarantee. $33.00. Pay balance $3.10 a month.

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WHITE HOUSE FLAYS DIRECT BALLOT PLAN

Harding Opposes Frequent Constitution Changes as Attempted by Senate Progressive Bloc.

Members of the new progressive bloc in congress got into action last week, but at the very outset ran into White House opposition.

Led by Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, bloc members sitting on the senate agriculture committee obtained a favorable report from that committee for a constitutional amendment providing for abolition of the electoral college and for direct election of president and vice president and for abolition of the long period of time usually elapsing between a congressional election and the regular meeting of the new congress. Such an amendment forms one of the planks in the platform adopted by the bloc at its organization meeting.

White House Opposed.

Opposition on the part of President Harding to any such change in the Constitution was expressed by a White House spokesman soon after the senate agriculture committee resolution was laid before the senate and assigned to a place on the calendar of business. Some administration leaders in the senate likewise voiced their disapproval of the amendment, and it appears that any efforts by the bloc to press the proposal might bring on a fight which would test the power of the progressive faction.

The proposed amendment would provide specifically that "the choice of each state for president and vice president shall be determined at a general election of the qualified electors of such state," thus permitting voters to cast their ballots directly for president and vice president. The vote would be canvassed by the senate and house meeting in joint session, each state being given as many votes for this purpose as it has senators and representatives.

Congress to Canvass Vote.

If such a canvass by states should disclose lack of a majority, then the president would be chosen by a majority vote of the house "from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president." The vote for vice president would be canvassed in a similar manner except that in event of no choice by majority of the voters the senate would select that official as between the two persons receiving the largest number of votes.

Another provision of the amendment would be to change the date of inauguration of the president from March 4 to the third Monday in January.

White House officials, in presenting President Harding's views on the proposal represented the executive as feeling that constant changes in the Constitution were unnecessary and in some cases unwise. Mr. Harding, it was said, regarded the present procedure under the Constitution whereby a new congress does not meet for more than a year after its election as one of the wisest steps taken by the nation's founding fathers, as it allows passions to cool.

Aunt Eppie Hogg, Fattest Woman in Three Counties

"THEY AINT NO USE TRYING TO GIT HER UP TILL WE HAVE 'BOUT A DOZEN MEN HERE
AUNT EPPIE FELL WHILE GOING THROUGH THE R.R. CULVERT LAST WEEK AND TRAFFIC ON THE CANE RUN PIKE WAS BLOCKED FOR OVER THREE HOURS.
HTOX

INJURED WOMAN, 104, IS IMMERSED IN VAT AT BAPTISMAL RITES

Mrs. Susan Pruett, 104, of Winston Salem, N. C., was baptized a few weeks ago in a portable baptismal pool placed on a truck and hauled to the door of her home in the little town of Casar, in Cleveland county, North Carolina.

More than 1,000 people gathered from the countryside, stood about the pool in which she was immersed and as she was lifted out, smiling and happy, they broke into a hymn of rejoicing.

Four months ago Mrs. Pruett fell and fractured her hip, an injury that as a rule would cause the death of a person even 30 years younger than herself. While lying ill and bed-ridden she decided that she wanted to be baptized. She had always been a good woman, one of the pioneer type, hard-working, upright and kind, but had never professed her faith in Christianity. Now she wanted to join the Baptist church.

She told her family of her determination to be immersed, and they insisted that it would kill her. The family doctor joined in this opinion. But Mrs. Pruett could not be shaken from her decision. She sent for the Rev. J. F. Weathers, pastor of the Pisgah Baptist church at Casar, and told him of her desire to be baptized. It was impossible to carry her to the church, so the preacher had the baptismal pool brought to her.

The Rev. Mr. Weathers, reciting the ordinance of baptism, gently lowered her head under the water so that she was completely immersed, then immediately raised her up and she was borne back into the house. Many had expected to see her taken out of the water dead, but she has seemed to be stronger since her baptism than she was before.

There is no doubt that Mrs. Pruett is 104 years old. She was married when she was 18, her husband lived 42 years after that time and he has been dead 44 years. These facts are of absolute record.

ELLIS ISLAND FAULTS FLAYED

Refined Folk Say U. S. Port Is Unbearable, Briton Tells Parliament.

Conditions at Ellis Island and the treatment of immigrants there are adapted primarily to people of a low standard of conduct and constitute a serious hardship to persons of any refinement, especially women, it was declared by Roland McNeill, under secretary for foreign affairs, in answering a question in the house of commons in London with regard to the treatment of British immigrants at New York.

McNeill mentioned the negotiations which have been going on between Great Britain and the United States on this subject and said they were continuing. It appeared, he stated, that the American government will be unable to keep the immigrants of different nationalities separate during their detention, and that emigrants from England to the United States would do well to bear this fact in mind.

Sir Harry Brittain, member of the Acton division of Middlesex, asked whether it was not far better for British emigrants to go to some section of the empire. McNeill did not reply, but the question evoked cheers from the ministerial benches.

U. S. TO ISSUE NOTES TO PAY BOND OWNERS

Secretary Mellon Reports Much Brighter Prospects for Year in Post-War Financing.

The treasury got squared away last week to take care of the heavy fiscal operations due to take place between Dec. 15 and Jan. 1.

Secretary Mellon, in announcing the December program, which marks another step in the government's post war financing, declared the treasury faces "improved prospects" for the coming fiscal year. The plans show a change, for the present at least, from a basis of long term operations to a short term program which was made possible, the secretary said, by the "improved prospects for the next year or two."

The program includes the issuing of about $300,000,000 in treasury notes to run two and one-half years at four and a half per cent interest, and a combined offering of treasury certificates of indebtedness, one series to run three months at three and one-half per cent and the second to run for one year at four per cent. The combined offering is expected to aggregate approximately $400,000,000.

War Savings Notes Due.

Money received through the sale of the securities, together with an estimated $275,000,000 to come through December tax collections and an equal sum already available, will be used to retire that part of the Victory note issue called for redemption and two issues of certificates of indebtedness maturing Dec. 15. In addition to these two drains on the government funds, the treasuary must be prepared to meet about $625,000,000 in war savings certificates maturing Jan. 1, either by cash or exchange into the new treasuary savings certificates, and $100,000,000 in interest on the public debt.

The Victory notes and certificates represent a combined maturity value of approximately $900,000,000.

With the completion of the December financing, Mellon said, the treasury will have provided for most of the short dated debt maturing in the present fiscal year. Aside from the balance of the war savings certificates that may remain to be refunded after maturity there will be only two issues of treasury certificates to be cared for above the current requirements by the government prior to June 30 next year. One of these is due March 15 and the other June 15 and the treasury head said both were covered by estimated tax receipts.

$895,000,000 Outstanding.

Something like $895,000,000 in Victory notes which were not included in the recent call for redemption, remain outstanding. Mellon expressed the belief, however, that exchanges of these notes for the new treasury notes, together with open market purchases for the sinking and other accounts, may be expected to reduce materially that amount before their maturity.

Mellon's announcement of the December financing program was embodied in a letter to the bankers of the country in which he discussed the treaury's position, reiterating the statement made by the President in transmitting the budget to congress and declaring that by the end of the fiscal year, 1924, there should be a surplus in the treasury general fund. Such a position, he believed, should be regarded as highly favorable.

"The treasury is accordingly financing its December maturities on a short term basis," the secretary wrote, "believing that the prospect for the next year or two indicate the probability of substantial retirements of early maturing debt out of current receipts and that, by reason of the redemption Dec. 15 of $900,000,000 or thereabouts of short term government obligations, these new issues of short term notes and certificates, in a smaller aggregate amount and with maturities adapted to the varying needs of investors, will offer exceptionally attractive opportunities for reinvestment."

Payment for New Issue.

With this in view the treasury is offering to accept treasury certificates maturing Dec. 15 and Victory notes called for redemption on that date, in payment for the new three months or one year certificates, and to accept certificates maturing Dec. 15 and Victory notes, whether or not called for redemption, in payment for the new two and one-half year treasury notes."

The secretary said, in fixing the amounts of the two issues, that the treasury reserved the right to offer additional amounts of treasury notes to the extent that Victory notes are tendered in payment.

TRILLION MARKS BY DEC. 31 GOAL

German Presses Work to Increase Flood of Paper Money.

A trillion paper marks by Dec. 31 is the prospect held out by the Germany money presses, whose latest six-day race has resulted in an addition to the nation's already swollen paper flood of 110,300,000,000 marks—this during the last week in November.

These figures are shown by the latest report of the Reichsbank, which gives the total notes in circulation up to the end of November as 754,000,000,000 marks.

The Reichsbank's weekly returns have continued to show an almost pyrotechnic progressive increase in the nation's currency inflation since the week in September when the weekly increase was only 14,230,000,000. The amount of the loan bank certificates which technically are rated as circulating media, continues to show a steady rise. The certificates now number 77,800,000,000 as against 1,500,000,000 a year ago.

VON MOLTKE BLAMES RUSSIA FOR CONFLICT

"Did England deliberately dupe Germany into delaying mobilization by tentatively indicating that she would observe neutrality in the event that Germany desisted from a naval attack on the north coast of France?"

This impression is advanced by Lieutenant General Count Von Moltke in the critical chapters of his memoirs now published by his widow, the appearance of which has been keenly awaited in view of the role he played in the early days of mobilization and in the German defeat on the Marne.

"On the day of mobilization," says the memoirs, "a dispatch arrived from London in which it was stated that England had obligated herself to assume the defense of the French coast against possible German naval attack. The kaiser asked my opinion, whereupon I replied that I could have no scruples against guaranteeing that no such attack was contemplated, if England pledged herself to remain neutral.

"It was my opinion that the war against France would be decided on land and that we could well dispense with naval operations if that was to be the price of English neutrality. Obviously this dispatch represents England's first attempt to dupe us, at least to the extent of prompting us to delay our mobilization."

Says Russia Enkindled War.

Von Moltke charges Russia with having enkindled the war, inasmuch as she well knew that Germany could not permit the destruction of her Austro-Hungarian ally. The German general staff, he asserts, had long since taken war on two fronts into its calculations. Plans evolved by Field Marshal Von Schlieffen, chief of the general staff, provided for the invasion of Belgium, as it was commonly agreed a decision in open battle could not be forced without violating Belgian neutrality.

"Our information indicated," continued Von Moltke "that France was determined to entrench herself in a strong defensive position which would force us to conduct a long and wearisome trench and position campaign against a strong frontal defense. Von Schlieffen even proposed to march the German right wing through southern Holland but, rather than drive the Netherlands into the camp of our enemies, I decided to accept the greater technical difficulties involved in forcing our right wing through the narrow section between Aix-la-Chapelle and the southern boundary of the province of Limbourg.

"In order to accomplish this with the least possible loss of time it was necessary to seize Liege immediately."

Cites War Progress.

Admitting that there was much to be said in opposition to an invasion of Belgium, Von Moltke cites the early progress of the war in support of the German contention that France thereby was compelled to meet the Germans in open battle, although he admits that the inability of the Germans to conquer the French quickly was solely due to English intervention and the attack on Liege failed, the moral setback would have been a severe blow, as it would have deprived the Germans of important railway connections at Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege and thence on to Brussels.

Von Moltke does not spare Von Bethmann-Hellweg for the chancellor's optimism with respect to the eventual attitude of England as reflected in the state of Sir Edward Grey, then British foreign secretary, to Prince Charles Lichnowsky, the German ambassador at London, which not only pleased the chancellor but the German emperor, the minister of war and the other military leaders who were awaiting Von Moltke at the palace Aug. 2.

"All seemed elated over the prospects of a war along the Eastern front only," says Von Moltke. "'Now we have simply to mobilize our whole army along the Eastern front,' the kaiser stated; to which I replied that such a procedure was not quite so simple; it might involve a year of preparations and, once accomplished, could not be altered.

Didn't Realize Danger.

"None of those present seemed to contemplate the eventuality that France, which was then already mobilizing, would attack us on the west—a possibility with which we were bound to reckon, for, despite her alleged good will, how could England have prevented France from undertaking such an attack?

"The feeling among those present constantly became more agitated, and I seemed to stand wholly alone in my views. I finally succeeded in persuading his majesty as to the imperative need of carrying out our original plan of mobilization, which provided for the advance of strong forces against France and the dispatching of a weak defensive army against Russia. Any other procedure at that moment would produce disastrous confusion in our military dispositions."

Von Moltke does not conceal his disgust with the English proposal and declares that he was convinced long before the outbreak of the war that France would never remain neutral in the event of hostilities between Germany and Russia, and that the moment war between Germany and Russia broke out it was imperative that Germany, so soon as the French attitude became suspicious, immediately declare war on France.

LEAGUE FAILURE IN SAAR REGION

Friends of Covenant Say Pro-Germanism and Mandatory Rules Causes.

The league of nations government in the Saar district during the last two years' administration of the district has failed entirely in winning the sympathy or support of the local population.

It is understood the government will be radically changed at the coming appointment of a governing commission in an attempt to meet the charges of the inhabitants that the present commission is one-sidedly Franco-phile.

New blood will be introduced in the commission in the hope of establishing an administration in whose neutrality the population will have confidence.

Pro-Germanism Blamed.

League of nations' representatives while admitting that the present commission has few or no friends in the district claim that this is not due to the commission's personnel which was carefully chosen, but to the bitterly pro-German orientation of the mass of the population which heretofore has resented separation from Germany during the 15 years' provisional regime.

The people have opposed efforts of the league of nations to establish a neutral administration and have taken no thought of the league's mandate under the Versailles treaty under which the governing commission has no option but to exercise full powers of sovereignty and government until the expiration of the 15-year period.

For that reason the league council, recently elected by popular vote, cannot give more than advisory functions to the governing commission. It is believed, however, the time is ripe for a change as the population, owing to the depreciation of the German mark and general demonarization in Germany is growing more willing to accept the status quo of autonomy under the league of nations until a plebiscite and that a reorganized commission against whose membership the Saar population is not positively committed may be able to establish the necessary friendly working relations with the inhabitants.

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PENSIONS TOTAL 255 MILLIONS

Civil War Veterans and Widows Draw Huge Sum From U. S. Bureau.

The American pension system cost the public $255,201,662 during the fiscal year ended last June 30, says the annual report of the commissioner of pensions sent President Harding. Of this amount $253,807,583 was paid out for pensions, the cost of maintenance of the system being $1,394,079.

That the number of pensions in this country is diminishing is shown in the statement that $4,908,259 less was paid in pensions during the past fiscal year than during the previous year; that 25,082 civil war veterans died, as against 24,775 for the previous year, and that 21,259 widows died as against 19,451 the year previous.

The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1922, was 547,016, compared with 566,053 on June 30 the previous year. Of these, 193,881 were Civil war veterans, 272,194 Civil war widows, 45,955 veterans of the Spanish war, and 9,198 widows of Spanish war veterans. There were 73 soldiers drawing pensions for service in the war with Mexico, and 49 widows of soldiers of the War of 1812.

ARMENIAN LOSS IS $118,000,000

Fifteen Thousand Women, 8,000 Men Missing From Smyrna.

The losses of the Armenian community in Smyrna total $118,000,000, a tabulation made by a committee under the direction of the Bishop of Smyrna indicates.

Sixty million of this total is in real and personal property, and the remainder in intangible assets like stocks and bonds on Armenian companies operating in Asia Minor. The annual income of 8,000 Armenian families in Smyrna used to be $7,500,000, whereof 15 per cent was given to charities and to the church.

Smyrna, which was the richest Armenian community in the world before the coming of the Turkish army, had 20 millionaires, but today every one of these men is virtually penniless. The largest losers are the landowners, textile importers and exporters of fruits, cereals, carpets and opium.

The number of Armenians killed in Smyrna, the committee says, is 4,000, and the number of persons who are missing or who have been made prisoners is stated to 8,000 men and 15,000 women.

The most prominent Armenian business men killed were Sarkis and Kasparian, landowners, and Gurunlian and Panassian, textile merchants.

NEW BEVERAGE IS APPROVED

Cassina May Rank With Tea and Coffee, Says Bureau Chief.

Cassina before long may rank with tea and coffee as a beverage in American homes and a new industry, which would benefit the South particularly, seems in prospect.

W. G. Campbell, acting chief of the department of agriculture, bureau of chemistry, reported to the secretary of agriculture some facts on cassina, which he says makes an excellent beverage.

"Investigations on a laboratory scale showed that a very delightful beverage resembling tea in many respects, can be made from cassina, a wild plant that grows abundantly in the South Atlantic and Gulf states from Virginia to Texas, when the leaves of the plant are treated by processes similar to those used in curing tea," says Campbell. "The cassina plant has been used to a limited extent by Indians, and, during the Civil war when tea and coffee could not be obtained, by people of the Southern states, to make a beverage. Unless properly cured, however, cassina does not make a good beverage."

VET PREFERENCE RULE ASSAILED

Civil Service League Asks Congress to Repeal 'Prejudiced' Order.

A demand upon congress for the repeal of all laws giving preference to veterans of the World war in appointment to positions under the federal government is made in the report of the council of the National Civil Service Reform league, submitted at the opening session of the league's 42nd annual convention.

The report also demands that political appointments of postmasters and "spoils appointments" of prohibition agents, declared to have resulted in nation-wide scandal, be terminated by placing enforcement officials under civil service rules and requiring selection as postmasters of persons standing highest on the eligible lists established by the United States civil service commission.

The relative ability and capacity of veterans appointed to federal office under the various preference laws is shown by the results of competitive examinations, the report states, to be far below that of other non-veterans on the eligible lists. The minimum passing mark for veterans under the laws the league wishes repealed is five points less than for non-veterans.

"A veteran who is worth his salt will want to stand on his own feet and not be dependent on special favors for his future existence," the report says. "It is only the derelicts and mediocre veterans who will seek the advantage of the preference given. The preference law was never justified. Its repeal is imperative."

Numerous scandals, which, the council of the league says, are directly traceable to the appointment of "political henchmen" to enforce the prohibition laws, are cited in the report.

"Under the Republican administration," it is stated, "appointments have been dictated in large measure by the Republican leaders in the various states, as they were by Democratic leaders during the Democratic administration."

TO FORM CHURCH VOTERS' LEAGUE

Minister Seeks to Enlist 40,000,000 for Next U. S. Campaign.

A campaign to enlist 50,000 ministers and through them 40,000,000 church members to take an active part in the 1924 presidential election has been announced by the Rev. J. Clover Konsma, editor of the Ministers' Monthly.

The plan, he said, will embrace organization of the Christian Voters' League and the holding of a national convention shortly before the presidential nominating conventions.

If party conventions keep on following the beaten path and refuse to designate candidates that stand for the things churches uphold, "a bolt will be suggested," his announcement continued. "With the churches organized, however, no party can afford to ignore the tremendous vote controlled by them."

The churches, he said, will demand presidential candidates pledged to favor their stand on international relations, enforcement of prohibition and the industrial issues between capital and labor.

PIMPLES ON FA... FOR FIVE MONTH...

Hard, Large and Festered, ... and Burned. Cuticura Heal...

"My trouble was caused by ... too much sweet food. My face broke out with hard, large, red pimples that festered over. They were scattered all over my face and itched and burned a great deal. The trouble lasted four or five months before I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After a few days they showed relief, and when I had used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Arthur E. Sandman, ... Denison Ave., Cleveland, O... Feb. 8, 1922.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health often when all else fails.

Sample Each Free by Mail Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. R, Malden 48, Mass." Everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

RAIL VALUATION SURVEY ENDS

U. S. Forces Complete Work of Fixing Cost of Carrier Systems.

The American people are in sight of the finish of the auditing and inventorying undertaken by nine years ago of the physical valuation of the railroads.

This work, begun [illegible] rapidly is nearing completion and will bring together a vast mass of information concerning the railroads. It has been a prodigious patient toil. The valuation is a detailed statement of the cost of constructing every railroad in the country, the value of all the land owned, together with buildings of all kinds, rights-of-way and [illegible] locomotives and other equipment down to the last hammer or wrench. The figures will show, further, the cost of reproduction new by the same means, what it would cost to build the same railroad now.

The first American railroad was built nearly a hundred years ago. Since then they have been added to nearly every year. All this is to be added in.

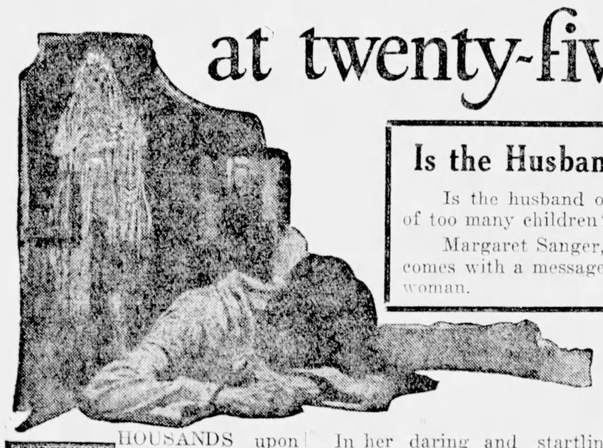
A third figure is given in the colossal inventory. It is cost less depreciation. Cars wear out and become impaired and there is general wear and tear on any piece of property. It is not worth as much as it was when it was new. Therefore, the depreciation is figured by mathematical precision. When the depreciation deducted, the commission arrives at the value of the railroad property.

For a decade, surveying parties, engineers, auditors, appraisers and many other kinds of experts have been going over all the railroad property in the United States. They assemble these figures and now that they are near the end of the task, the other year will wind up the work according to present indications, within less time, complete figures will be ready on some of the roads.

The purpose of this tremendous inventory is to find a basis for fixing rates. The theory is that the roads should be permitted to earn a fair return—say 6 per cent—on the value of property employed in the transportation service.

Thirty years ago the average rate of New York state was 20 for every 1,000 persons. Last year it was only 12, or a saving of eight lives saved to every 1,000 persons.

A radiant bride at twenty—at twenty-five—what?



Is the Husband or Wife to Blame?

Is the husband or wife to blame for the tragedy of too many children?

Margaret Sanger, the great birth control advocate comes with a message vital to every married man and woman.

THOUSANDS upon thousands of women today marry with the bloom of youth upon their cheeks. A few years of married life rub the bloom off. Children come, too many. And instead of the energetic, healthy girl we have a tired and bedragged young-old woman. Why do women allow marriage, the holy thing, to work this wicked transformation?

MARGARET SANGER, the acknowledged world leader of the Birth Control movement and President of the American Birth Control League, has the answer for this most momentous problem of womankind. Every married woman knows only too well the tragedies resulting from ignorance of birth control.

Why should a woman sacrifice her love-life—a possession she otherwise uses every resource to keep? Why does she give birth to a rapid succession of children, if she has neither the means to provide for them nor the physical strength properly to care for them?

In her daring and startling book Margaret Sanger gives to the women of the world the knowledge she dared to print—the knowledge for which she faced jail and fought through every court to establish as woman's inalienable right to know.

"In Woman and the New Race" she shows how woman can and will rise above the forces that, in too many cases, have ruined her beauty through the ages—that still drag her down today—that wreck her mental and physical strength—that disqualify her for society, for self-improvement—that finally shut her out from the thing she cherishes most: her husband's love.

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